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METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

Lessons 31 to 40
31 – 40

RESEARCH IN NEW ENGLAND STATES

Archibald F. Bennett, Secretary
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

1937

Gardner Snow was a double cousin of Winslow Farr, his mother, Abigail Farr, being the sister of Asahel Farr, the father of Winslow; and his father, James Snow, was the brother of Lydia Snow, mother of Winslow Farr and wife of Asahel Farr. Gardner Snow was proxy for the following baptisms:

Ora Farr	Cousin	
Gdf Farr's 2nd wife	Step Gd Son	
Lucinda Farr	Cousin	
Washington Farr	"	
Wels Farr	"	(Book A, p. 58)
Molly Butterfield	Nephew	
Alpheus Butterfield	Cousin	(Book C, p. 39)
Sarah Powers	"	(p. 276)

Arrangement in Family Groups. Regrouped in families these entries would appear thus:

PARENTS: Asahel Farr and Lydia Snow.
CHILDREN: Winslow Farr, Lepha Farr, Edy Farr.

PARENTS: Jonathan Farr and 1st wife, -------; 2nd wife, --------.
CHILDREN OF JONATHAN: Asahel Farr, Jonathan Farr (md. Mary --------), Moses Farr, Joshua Farr, Amos Farr, Lydia Farr, Abigail Farr and perhaps Molly Farr (md. -------- Butterfield).

The cousins Jason, Roxana, Otis, Ora, Lucinda, Washington and Wells Farr are evidently children of one or more brothers of Asahel Farr. Susan and Alpheus Butterfield are children of Molly Butterfield, undoubtedly; and perhaps sisters of Asahel Farr married husbands named Tyler, Powers and Safford, and became the mother of those cousins by these surnames.

The History of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. The logical place to begin research for more detailed information regarding this Farr family is in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. The vital records of this town have never been printed, but copious extracts from them, arranged in family group arrangement, have been printed in the "History of Chesterfield, New Hampshire," by Randall. In his preface the author states that materials for this work have been derived from the records of the State, the County of Chester, and the Town of Chesterfield. The histories of other towns, both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, have also been consulted, and many important facts and interesting incidents were obtained from persons residing in Chesterfield and nearby towns. He states: "In collecting and arranging so large a mass of material as that from which this volume has been compiled, it is not to be expected that mistakes have been wholly avoided; but great pains have been taken to keep the work as free from serious errors as possible."

The Farr Family in Chesterfield. The Farr family, although an uncommon one in New England, appears to have been quite numerous in Chesterfield, and pages 292 to 306 are devoted to different branches of this family. First is given a record of descendants of Samuel Farr of Stowe, Massachusetts, who had a wife, Rebecca, and came to Chesterfield in 1764. Then follows a record of Daniel Farr and his wife, Leah, of Stowe, Massachusetts, and their descendants. Then that of Jonathan Farr (styled "the First" in 1776), probably from Stowe to Chesterfield in 1765. Other lines traced are those of Abraham Farr, son of Samuel and Hannah Farr of Stowe, another Samuel Farr (styled "the Third" in the old tax lists) whose parentage is unknown as also his place of residence before coming to Chesterfield. On page 296 appears the following record which relates directly to the ancestry of the Utah Farrs

1. JONATHAN FARR (styled the Second in 1776) appears to have settled in Chfd. before 1767. He probably came from Mass., though from what town is not known. He settled in the western part of this town, not far from the middle of the 15th range. He m. 1st, -------; 2d, -------; 3d, --------. Selectman 1777; probably soldier the same year. He appears to have died about 1800.

Ch.: (By 1st marriage) William, b. 1751.--Jonathan.--(By 2d marriage) Joshua, b. 1757; m. 1785, Molly, dau. of Zerubbabel Snow, and who d. Aug. 30, 1856. He resided on the farm now owned and occupied by Oscar E. Sargeant. Soldier 1775. He d. Aug. 28, 1815. Had no ch. --Moses, b. 1761. --Asahel (5). --Mercy, b. Oct. 23, 1764; m. Jotham Brigham; d. Dec. 16, 1839.--Abigail, m. 1787, James Snow; d. at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1837.--(By 3d marriage) Susy, b. July 21, 1779.--Sabra (or Sabrina), b. Feb. 1, 1782; m. 1st, 1802, Francis Parks; 2d, Wilder Brown; 3d, 1837, Russell Farr; d. Jan. 18, 1868.--Charlotte, b. Feb. 7, 1789. (p. 296.)

5. ASAHEL FARR, son of Jonathan (1), Second, m. 1786 or 1787, Lydia, dau. of Zerubbabel Snow. He probably removed from the town between 1806 and '12. He is known to have had the following ch., but their order is uncertain: Sibyl, b. May 13, 1787; m. (probably), 1804, Alpheus Farr (q. v.).--Edith, b. 1791 or '92; m. Ezekial Harris; d. 1813.--Winslow, said to be a Mormon in Utah.--Ruggles, said to have settled in Waterford, Vt.--Shubel.--Jonathan, said to have settled in St. Johnsbury, Vt. (p. 302.)

Comparison of the Two Records. By comparing the family groups arranged from the Nauvoo Temple records and those copied from the History of Chesterfield, it is evident that the same Jonathan Farr is referred to in both, but there are some names in each record omitted from the other.

In the History of Chesterfield, Jonathan, son of Jonathan 2nd, is stated to have married the Widow _____ Baldwin, and had among other children, Fanny, died April 15, 1837, married Roswell Safford; Lucinda, born Nov. 9, 1791, died young. William, son of Jonathan 2nd and his first wife, born 1751, died 1814, married Lydia Trowbridge, and had among others the four children listed below:

Washington, born Sept. 17, 1778; died April 1825.
Wells, born April 5, 1782; d. unmarried in Chesterfield Jan. 9, 1836.
Lydia, born Jan. 28, 1783; d. Jan. 13, 1805; married Joshua Tyler.
Otis, born May 15, 1798, died in Chesterfield 1822 or 23; married 1820, Lucinda, daughter of Asa Latham.

Moses Farr, son of Jonathan 2nd, is stated to have married in 1785, Sabra or Sabrina Hastings. He died July 14, 1829, and among other children had the following:

Ora, born July 25,' 1786, died June 30, 1828, married 1814, Hannah Harris.
Roxana, born Aug. 21, 1789; died July 4, 1825; md. Loring Farr.
Dr. Jason, born 1794; died in Chesterfield Oct. 11, 1825; married Rachel Day.
Sally, born 1796 or 1797, died May 13, 1828, married 1815 Roswell Powers.

The above entries account for all the cousins baptized for in Nauvoo except the Butterfields.

Vital Records of Hardwick, Massachusetts. Since on the pedigree chart of the Utah Farr family it is stated that Thomas and Elizabeth Farr, parents of Jonathan Farr, were of Hardwick in 1642 (evidently an error for 1742) the next step is to search the vital records of Hardwick. The following entries are found:

BIRTHS:

FAR (see Farr), Joshua, s. of Jonathan and Mary, Sept. 23, 1757.

FARR (see Far), Amos, s. of Jonathan and Marcy, Mar. 9, 1759.
Anna, d. of Jonathan and Lucy, Jan 27, 1766.
Asael, s. of Jonathan and Mercy, bp. Mar. 23, 1766. C. R.
Hannah, d. of Thomas and Hannah, bp. May 29, 1748. C. R.
Jonathan, s. of Jonathan and Mary, bp. Apr. 14, 1754. C. R.
Lydia, d. of Thomas and -----, bap. June 16, 1745. C. R.
Lydia, d. of Thomas Jr. and Hannah, May 27, 1748.
Mary, d. of Jonathan and Marcy, Oct. 18, 1760.
Marcy, d. of Jonathan and Mercy, bp. Jan. 1, 1764. C. R.
Moses, s. of Jonathan and Marcy, May 18, 1762.
Ruhamah, d. of Thomas and Hannah, bp. Dec. 19, 1742. C. R.
Samuel, s. of Thomas and Hannah, bp. June 1, 1755. C. R.
Solomon, s. of Jonathan Jr. and Luce, Mar. 3, 1764.
Thomas, s. of Thomas Jr. and Hannah, Sept. 16, 1752.
William, s. of Jonathan and Mary, Mar. 5, 1751.

MARRIAGES:

FARR, John of New Braintree, and Dommons Wheeler of Shrewsbury, int. Sept. 21, 1751.
Jonathan and Mary Wells, June 5, 1751.
Jonathan and Marcy Winslow, Jan. 19, 1757.
Jonathan Jr. and Luce Fay, Oct. 27, 1763.
Kezia and John Wells, Dec. 14, 1784.
Mary and Noah Emmons (of Greenwich, int.), May 25, 1758.
Thomas and Hannah Powers of Littleton, int. Aug. 5, 1758.

DEATHS:

FARR, Anna, July 31, 1844, a 78 y. Unm. Chronic catarrh.

Hardwick--January 10, 1739, the plantation called Lambstown.
January 31, 1751, part of Hardwick and the precinct of New Braintree made a district. C. R. --church record.

History of Hardwick, Massachusetts. An excellent History of Hardwick has been written by Paige, who states in his preface:

"The materials embraced in this history were gathered from various sources; among the most important of which were the Records of the Proprietors, of the Church,

and of the Town, of Hardwick, including the Registry of Births and Deaths by the Town Clerk, and of Baptisms from the beginning, and of Deaths since 1789, recorded by the several Pastors of the Church, and supplemented by inscriptions on monuments and head-stones in the several cemeteries. Besides these, I consulted such printed authorities as were within my reach, including files of newspapers; the manuscript records of the General Court; the vast collection of original papers in the Archives of Massachusetts; the Court Records, and the Registries of Probate and of Deeds in several counties,--not only in Worcester, but in Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstable,-- and the records of many towns in those counties, from which came so many of the early inhabitants of Hardwick; and also the records of Bennington and Barnard in Vermont, which towns were originally settled by emigrants from Hardwick. Besides all this, I have thoroughly explored more ancient burial-places, both in Massachusetts and Vermont, than I can easily enumerate. Notwithstanding the expenditure of so much time and labor, however, I am conscious of many deficiencies, for which I am not wholly responsible; they are attributable rather to the neglect of parents to record the birth of their children, and of survivors to record the death, or to erect even the most humble memorial, of the departed." (pp. v-vi.)

From these various sources enumerated the author has compiled the following record of the Farr family in Hardwick:

FARR, THOMAS, prob. from Stow or Littleton, rem. to Hk. before Sep. 1742, where his wife Elizabeth was admitted to the church, but no further trace of him is found.

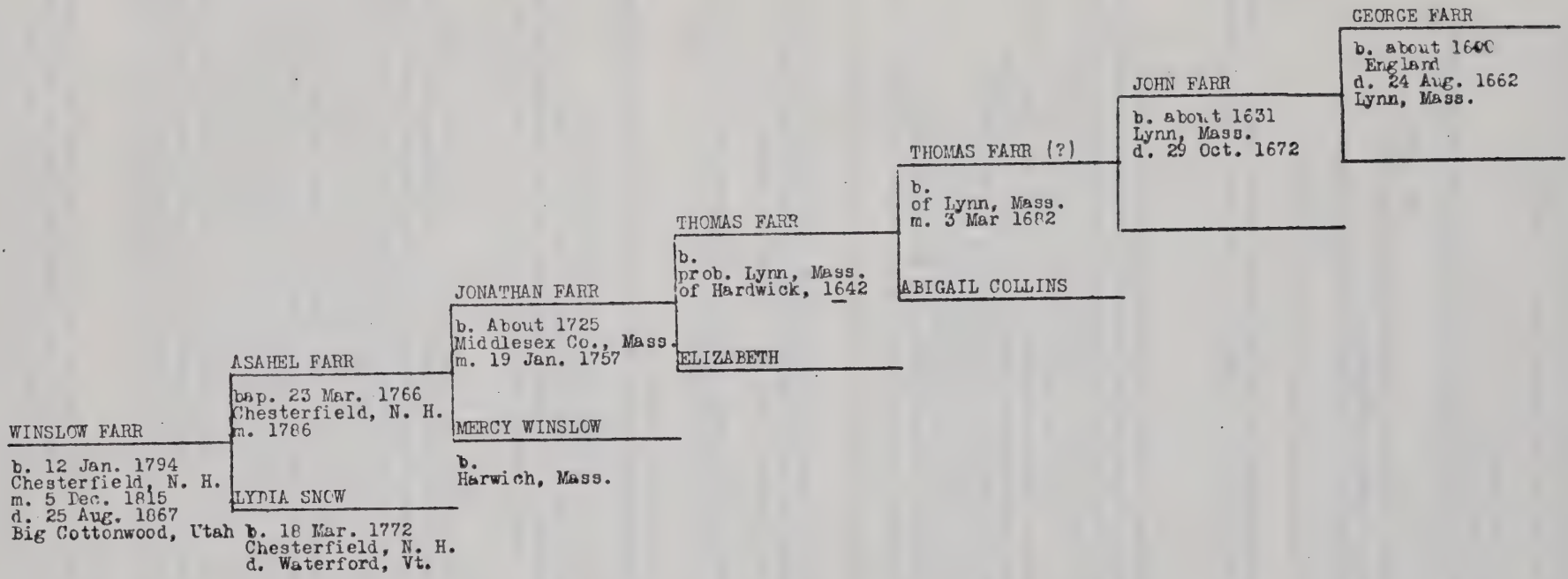
2. THOMAS, JR., prob. s. of Thomas (1) and w. Hannah were adm. to the church 19 Dec., 1742. Their children were: Ruhamah, bap. 19 Dec., 1742; Lydia, bap. 16 June, 1745; Hannah, bap. 29 May, 1748; Thomas, bap. 5 Nov. 1752; Samuel, bap. 1 June,1755. THOMAS the f. res. near Gilbertville, his farm being bounded on the east by Ware River.

3. JONATHAN, prob. s. of Thomas (1), m. Mary, dau. of John Wells, 5 June 1751; she d. -----, and he m. Mercy, prob. dau. of Thomas Winslow, 19 Jan. 1757. His chil. were: William, b. 5 Mar. 1752; Jonathan, bap. 14 Apr. 1754; Joshua, b. 23 Sep. 1757; Amos, b. 9 Mar. 1759; Mary, b. 18 Oct. 1760; Moses, b. 18 May 1762; Mercy, bap. 1 Jan. 1764; Asahel, bap. 23 Mar. 1766. His homestead, which he sold to Isaac Thomas 27 Ap. 1763, was bounded east on Ware River, south on land of Thomas Farr, and west on the highway.

4. JONATHAN, JR., parentage not ascertained, m. Lucy, dau. of Deac. James Fay, 27 Oct. 1763, and had Solomon, b. 3 Mar. 1764; Anna, b. 27 Jan. 1766, d. unm. 31 July 1844, having been a pauper nearly or quite half a century.

KEZIA, m. John Wells, 14 Dec. 1748. MARY, m. Noah Emmons of Gr. 25 May 1758. THOMAS, m. Hannah Powers of Littleton, pub. 5 Aug. 1758. JOSHUA, b. at Littleton, d. in the army, 1756, a. 21. (pp. 369-370.)

Summary of New Information. From the above excerpts we have an indication as to the parentage of Jonathan Farr, a suggestion that the supposed father, Thomas Farr, came from Stow or Littleton, Massachusetts, and had a wife, Elizabeth. We have the marriage of Jonathan to his first wife, Mary Wells, and his second wife, Mercy Winslow (the mother of Asahel Farr who was baptized at Hardwick 23 Mar. 1766). Children of Jonathan given, which are omitted from the Chesterfield History are Amos and Mary. Amos was included in the Nauvoo list and Mary very likely is the Molly who married a Butterfield.



Ancestry of Winslow Farr, as shown on the "Far Ancestral Chart," compiled in 1898.

LESSON 32--WILLS, DEEDS, TOWN AND COURT RECORDS

The Ancestry of Jonathan Farr. In Lesson 31 we proved that Winslow Farr was a son of Asahel Farr and Lydia Snow; and that Asahel Farr was the son of Jonathan Farr and his second wife, Mercy Winslow. The History of Hardwick, where Asahel was born, stated that Jonathan Farr had probably come there from Stow or Littleton, Mass. The Vital Records of Stow are examined, but no birth of a Jonathan, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Farr was recorded there.

The Vital Records of Littleton, Mass. The search now takes us to Littleton, Massachusetts. The vital records from this town have been printed, but in a different form from those of Hardwick, Stow and most of the other towns of Massachusetts. It seemed better to the compilers to print the entries from the town records and other sources exactly as they appear in the original, in the same order and retaining the actual spelling. The vital records obtained from numerous sources are printed in the following order: Births and deaths from the first book of town-meeting records; marriages from the Church Records; town book of "Births and Deaths;" Marriages and Intentions of Marriage; Marriages from the Church Records kept by various ministers; Baptisms, Deaths and Burials from the Church Records; deaths from Gravestones in the old burying ground at Littleton common; Deaths from Grave Stones in the Old Burying Ground at Littleton common, in Westlawn Cemetery; from family Bible records; and Private Records kept by Asa Priest; genealogical notes of Samuel Smith from manuscripts in the Reuben Hoar Library. The last named author spent a large part of his life in genealogical research, and left voluminous records, but seldom stated his authority.

While research in such a record is more difficult than one with the entries arranged in alphabetical sequence, it is more satisfying to the genealogical researcher to see the entries as they actually appear in original record. Frequently children of the same parents are recorded together on the same page.

The following entries relate to the Farr family, and these are gleaned from the various pages of the printed record:

Elizabeth Farr Daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Farr born june the 24: 1715.
Abigail Farr Daughtr of Thomas and Elizabeth Farr born December the 26: 1716. (p. 5.)

Thomas Farr Son of Thomas and Elisabeth Farr Born 1st day of Nouemr 1719.
Joanna Farr Daughter of Thomas Farr and Elisabeth Born 22d day of may 1722.
Jonathan Farr Son of Thomas & Elisabeth Farr Born Febr ye 4th day 1724/5. (p.11.)

Mary Farr Daughter of Thomas and Elisabeth Far Born the 12 of march 1727/8. (p. 15.)

Elisabeth Farr Daughter of Thomas & Elisabath Farr Born June ye 24th 1715. (p. 20.)
Abigill Farr Daughter of Thomas & Elisabath Farr Born Decemr 26: 1716.
Thomas Farr son of Thomas & Elisabath Farr Born November ye 1st 1719.
Joanna Farr Daughter of Thomas & Elisabath Farr Born may 22 1722.
Jonathan Farr son of Thomas & Elisabath Farr Born Febuary ye 4: 1724/5.
Mary Farr Daughter of Thomas & Elisabathath Farr Born march ye 12: 1727/8.
Elezia Farr Daughter of Thomas & Elesiabath Farr Born June ye 12: 1730. (p. 21.)
p. 536.) (Excerpts from Littleton Town Records.)
(Correction: p. 21. "Elezia Farr": Ms. is torn; should very likely read "Kezia Farr."
From the Records of the Late Samuel Smith in the Reuben Hoar Library. Mr. Smith spent a large part of his life in genealogical research, and left voluminous records by no means confined to Littleton people. He seldom stated his authority.)

POWERS

Walter Powers came to America 1653 a. 14 m. March 11, 1660 Triall dau. of Ralph and Thankslord Shepard. Walter Powers d. Feb 22 1707-8 leaving widow. Children:
(among others)
perhaps Elizabeth m. mar 16 1713-14 Thos Farr at Groton. (p. 401.)

Children of Thomas and (1) Elizebeth and (2) Mary (Harwood) Powers:
probably Elizebeth m. March 16 1713-14 Thos Farr.
Joseph b. Dec. 1 1692, m. Mar. 16 1713-14 in Groton Hannah Whitcomb.
etc. (p. 404.)

Children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Powers) Farr m. at Groton Mar. 16 1713-14:
(for others see pp. 5, 11, 15, 20, 21)
Kezia b. June 12 1730. (p. 418.)

1708 Thomas Farr of Stow bought land of Daniel Powers in Nashoba.
Feb 3 1726 Mary Farr of Littleton m. Deliverance Parsons of Stow. (p. 404.)

The Wife of Thomas Farr. The next to last entry is evidently from a Littleton deed, and indicates that Thomas Farr came from Stow to Littleton. Following this clue we search the vital records of Stow, Mass.; but in them is no mention of Thomas Farr. However at Groton, adjoining Littleton to the northwest and containing part of Littleton until 1715, the following marriages are found:

FARR, Stephen, of Stow, and Sarah Stone, Sept. 28, 1707-8. C. R. 1.
Thomas and Elizabeth Powers, both of Noshobah, Mar. 16, 1713-4.

Here we have the maiden name of the wife of Thomas Farr. Nashoba was the old name for Littleton, its name being changed in 1715. Stephen Farr, of Stow, who married at Groton somewhat earlier, may prove to have been a close relative of Thomas, also of Stow in 1708, when he bought land of Daniel Powers. The latter owned "a piece of land on the westerly side of Littleton, about one mile in width, extending the whole length of the west side of the town." According to "The Powers Family," by Amos H. Powers, Elizabeth Powers who married Thomas Farr, Mar. 16, 1714, was the daughter of Thomas[2] Powers (son of Walter[1] Powers and Trial Shepard) and his wife Elizabeth. (p. 15.) Her father was thus a brother of Daniel Powers from whom Thomas Farr purchased land.

The Farr Family of Stow. From the Stow Vital Records down to the year 1730 and other sources we can arrange the following families:

JOHN FARR and Hannah Applin of Watertown, married May 11, 1703, in Watertown. (A gravestone in the section of the Littleton burying ground west of the Path has this inscription: "Mr. John Farr d. Janry ye 14th 1724 in ye 43d Year of His Age." This would make him born in 1781 or 1782.) His estate was administered in 1724 (File 7274).

Children (recorded in Stow)

i. BATHSHUAH, b. 13 May, 1709 (1712, T. C.).
ii. prob. JOHN, md. Mary, and had a son John b. in Littleton, 6 Sept.,1735.
iii. ABIAH, b. 25 July, 1714. Adm. 1763 (File 7276).
iv. RACHEL, b. 28 Aug., 1715.
v. MEHETTABLE, b. 29 (sic) Feb., 1717.
(recorded at Littleton)
vi. PRUDANCE, b. 24 Mar., 1719.
vii. ISAAC, b. 1 Oct., 1721.

Guardianship papers were issued in 1733 for Abiah, Rachel, Mehetable, and Isaac Farr, of Littleton. (File 7275.) The Mary Farr of Littleton who married Deliverance Parsons of Stow in Feb., 1826, was probably his daughter, also, born before Bathsuah.

JONATHAN FARR and wife Elizabeth had twins: (recorded in Stow)

i. ANNA, b. 27 (Apr.), 1714.
ii. WILLIAM, b. 27 (Apr.), 1714; d. 26 Sept., 1794, in his 80th year, at Littleton; md. at Littleton, 7 Mar., 1743, Mrs. Abigail Russell. Eleven children recorded at Stow and Littleton.

Jonathan, the father was party to a deed in 1700, so evidently of age on that date. He, with Stephen Farr, was one of the thirty-two inhabitants of Stow who signed an agreement with Rev. John Eveleth. (Boston Transcript, Oct. 22, 1924, 2245. FARR, J.C.L.C.)

STEPHEN FARR, of Stow, married at Groton, 28 Sept., 1708, Sarah Stone.

Children (recorded at Stow)

i. STEPHEN, b. abt. 1710 (birth not recorded); md. Sarah Bennett, and had a daughter Sarah born in 1735, and others.
ii. JEMIMA, b. 29 Nov., 1713.
iii. JOSEPH, b. 11 Apr., 1718; adm. 1796; md. Dinah Powers, daughter of Joseph Powers and Hannah Whitcomb.
iv. SUSANNA, b. 6 Sept., 1724.

SAMUEL FARR, of Stow, married Hannah Whitney, daughter of Richard Whitney, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth Sawtell, of Stow. (N. E. Reg. 11:119.) The will of Richard Whitney of Stow, dated 1723, mentions his daughter Hannah Farr. (Littleton Records, p. 496.) Samuel Farr, husband of Hannah, died June 7, 1754. (Stow V. R.) In his will (Middlesex Registry, case 7279), 1754, Samuel Farr mentions an orchard purchased from his brother John Farr.

Children (recorded at Stow)

i. SAMUEL, Jr., b. -- July, ---- (torn), probably in 1712, for he had a child born in 1737; md. Rebecca ------.
ii. LYDIA, b. 29 Mar., 1714.
iii. JONATHAN, b. 24 Feb., 1722-3; md. Rachel ------.
iv. ELIZABETH, b. 25 Nov., 1725; md. int. 17 June, 1749, Jeremiah Whitney.
v. ABRAHAM, b. 1 Oct., 1730; md. int., 1 June, 1754, Rachel Foskot(t). He d. at Chesterfield, N. H., 18 Jan., 1810.

A Tentative Conclusion. Since John, Jonathan, Stephen, Samuel and Thomas Farr were all at one time residents of Stow; and Samuel calls John his brother; and the marriages of Stephen and Thomas are recorded at Groton; and Thomas, John and a son of Jonathan all resided at Littleton; it appears entirely probable that they were brothers. If so, who were their parents, and what direct evidence is there for this conclusion?

The Birth of Stephen Farr. In the Vital Records of Concord, Mass. (just east of Stow), are found helpful entries.

Steven farr & mary Tailer maried 25 day of may 1674. (p. 17.)
Ebenezar son of Stiven far & mary his wife borne 10 nomr. 76. (p. 19.)
Steeven son of Steeven ffarre born 11.2.79. (p. 23.)

And in Billerica, Mass., Vital Records, is an additional entry:

FARR, Mary, d. Steven and Mary, b. May 4, (16)86. (Farre, d. Stephen and Mary, Middlesex County Record, East Cambridge.) (p. 75.)

From these we learn that Stephen Farr, undoubtedly he of Stow, was the son of Stephen Farr and Mary Taylor of Concord. If our conclusion be correct that Thomas was his brother, then we have his parentage likewise ascertained.

A Boston Transcript Query and Reply. On Sept. 29, 1924, the Boston Transcript carried this notice: "Ancestry desired of the following: 4. FARR. Samuel Farr of Stow, who died June 7, 1754, and also of his wife Hannah, with all dates possible. M.E.W.H."

The reply as given below appeared under date of October 22, 1924.

2245. 4. FARR, M. E. W. H., Sept. 29, 1924. The following brief article, quoted with trifling changes, from "Genealogy" for January, 1924, answers M. E. W. H's query:

"Stephen Farr was a soldier in King Philip's War, under Captain Davenport. The date of his death is not known. He married, May 25, 1674, Mary, daughter of William and Mary Taylor of Concord, Mass. The following is a list of the children of Stephen and Mary (Taylor) Farr: Ebenezer Farr, born Nov. 10, 1676, in Concord; Stephen Farr, Jr. born April 11, 1679, in Concord, married Sarah Stone; John Farr, born in 1681, married Hannah Applin; Samuel Farr, married Hannah Whitney; Jonathan Farr, married Elizabeth ------; Mary Farr, born May 4, 1686, in Billerica, married 1713, Lieutenant Samuel Corey of Cholmsford and Littleton; Thomas Farr, married, March 16, 1713-14, Elizabeth Powers of Groton."

Commenting on the above, I must confess that after several years' search I have discovered no proof that John Samuel, Jonathan, and Thomas Farr were sons of Stephen, and brothers of Ebenezer, Stephen, Jr., and Mary. We do know that John and Samuel were brothers, for in the latter's will (Middlesex Registry, case 7279) he mentions an orchard purchased from his brother John Farr.

Supposing both John and Jonathan to have been sons of Stephen and Mary (Taylor) Farr, Jonathan was probably their oldest child, born, say in 1675 -- Ebenezer having been born almost two years and a half after his parents' marriage. Jonathan may, however, equally well have come between Ebenezer and Stephen, Jr., between whose births about the same period intervened. John, according to his age when he died, must have been born about 1681 -- the second year after Stephen, Jr. The point of this meticulous calculation is that Jonathan was certainly of age in 1700, when he was party to a deed (of which I have at hand only the briefest of notes), and, with Stephen Farr, was one of the thirty-two inhabitants of Stow who signed an agreement with Rev. John Eveleth.

Savage's conjecture that John Farr, of Stow, was perhaps a grandson of George Farr of Lynn, the shipwright who came over to Salem in 1629, is unfounded. This George Farr died Oct. 24, 1662, leaving a widow Elizabeth (maiden name perhaps Stowers), and sons, Joseph, John, Lazarus and Benjamin. Lazarus died in 1669 and John in 1672, both unmarried. Joseph married, first, in 1680, Hannah Walden, and second, in 1696, Rebecca Knight, probably a widow. He had several daughters, of whom only Hannah Henderson appears to have survived him. He died in 1727 in his ninetieth year. In his will, made six days before his death, he calls Joseph (born April 20, 1689) his only son. Benjamin, youngest son of George, married, in 1680, Elizabeth Burrill, and had four daughters and the following sons: Samuel, born Sept. 29, 1681; Joseph, born June 10, 1686; John, born and died 1692; and John, born Sept. 11, 1695. The last-named obviously could not have been John of Stow, who married in 1703. All Benjamin's sons seem to have predeceased him, as they do not appear in the settlement of his estate in 1717. J. C. L. C.

Testing the Accuracy of the "Farr Ancestral Chart." It will be noted that the foregoing conclusion differs radically from the chart quoted in connection with Lesson 31. According to it, Thomas Farr(father of Jonathan) is given as a son of Thomas Farr and Abigail Collins, with a question indicating that the connection is not positive; this latter Thomas being son of John Farr (d. 29 Oct., 1672), who was the son of George Farr of Lynn, Mass.

Fortunately the Probate Records of Essex County, in which Lynn is situated, are printed and in most genealogical libraries. The quotations below definitely establish the fact that George Farr of Lynn had a son John Farr, who died a single man, without issue, and having "only two natural brethren," Joseph and Benjamin Farr. Hence two generations are at once stricken from the line as given in the "Farr Ancestral Chart."

Estate of George Farr of Lynn. "The will of Goodman far my will is that my sonne John***my sons lazerous and Bengamin***and if onny of them die before he be at age then thare porshon shall goe to my sones that doth life other john lazerous or Bengamin***my wife***and hare sones***my sone joseph when he comes to age; my four douter namly mary marthr: Elizabeth and sarah. Dated first of July 1662; proved 26: 9: 1662. Inventory 24: 9: 1662. (Volume I:402.)

Estate of John Farr of Lynn. Administration on the estate of John Farr, intestate, granted 26: 9: 1672, to Richard Stower and Joseph Farr, and an inventory brought in. An agreement for the division of the estate among the relatives was allowed by the court. Salem Quarterly Court Records, vol. 5, leaf 61.

John Farr of Lin, single man, died Oct. 29, 1672, leaving no will, therefore his mother Elizabeth Farr and two brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, and three sisters Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah, all the sisters married and one of them living at "Grawton," met together the 16: 9m: and made the following agreement for the division of the estate: to Nicholas Hutchin, his brother-in-law a pr. of oxen and to discount 50s. which was given his wife by their father's will; to John Holmes, his brother-in-law; to Mary Clarke, a "motherless child & cozen" to the said John Farr***given her by her uncle Holmes, to be paid by Joseph and Benjamin Farr, when she is of age or at marriage; Joseph and Benjamin Farr to have the barn and lands, after the death of their mother; his mother to have the residue of the estate; also Mathias Farnworth, brother-in-law to have one cow.

Signed by Elezebeth (her E mark) Farr, Sr., Joseph Farr, John Holmes, Nicho. (his S mark) Hutchins, Mathias (his M mark) Farnworth, Richard Stowers guardian of Benjamin Farr. Allowed in Salem court 27: 9: 1672. (II:303-304.)

Another copy of the original document made by Henry F. Waters, and printed in the Groton Historical Series, 2:52-54, reads somewhat more explicitly:

"John ffarr of Lin a single man dyed ye 29 October 1672 and did make noe will wherfor his mother Elezebeth ffar & he haueinge only two natural bretheren namely Joseph & Benjamin ffarr he also haueing only three natural sisters Mary Elezebeth and Sarah al of them marryed there husbands yt is to say two of them psonaly & ye third who liueing at Grawton by his reprentitiuve being al met together upe ye sixteenth day of this instant haue mutually & freely agreed as to ye deuideing of ye estate of ye sd Jno ffarr (as followeth) if this Honord court shall see meet to except of ye same.

5ly Wee all of us aboue written (this being to be understood( ) Benjamin ffarr aboue written ( ) unckle Richard Stower him selfe beinge undr age in this whole agreement. etc.

Signed by Elezebeth FFarr Senr her mark, Joseph ffarr, John Holmes, Nicho, Hutchins his mark, Mathias ffarnworth his mark, Richard Stower guardian to Benja: ffarr.

This agreement was allowed in court at Salem 27-9-72.

The Ancestry of Stephen Farr of Concord. We appear justified in saying that Thomas Farr was probably the son of Stephen Farr and Mary Taylor of Concord. We should next explore all possibilities as to his parentage. These will be enumerated in order.

. He may have been son of the person mentioned in Braintree Records, as follows:

"Old ffarr dyed the 11th Mo. 22 1672." (New Eng. Reg. 37:169.)

Another record indicates the family was at Braintree as early as 1657.

"James Mycall and Mary ffarr were maried the 10th mo. 11th 1657 by maior Autherton of Dorchester." (N. E. Reg. 37:286.)

2. He may have been brother to William Farr, who married at Charlestown, Mass., July 20, 1710, Elizabeth Sullandine (Solendine), both being of Dunstable (just north of Groton). (Dunstable V. R.; Wyman: Charlestown Genealogies, p. 341; N. E. Reg. 60:367.)

3. A Robert Fare or Farr, carpenter, was in Charlestown; dying there Jan. 22, 1656. (County rec. 1:9.) His will was dated Feb. 13, 1656-7; proved 7 (2) 1657; in which he devised all to his friend John Founell. He married ------Stower. (Wyman, p. 341.) Later three children were recorded in Boston to Robert Fare and Sarah his wife, viz.: Mary, b. 19 Sept., 1705; John, b. 21 Mar., 1710/1; Hannah, b. 9 Nov., 1716. (Pages 39, 75, 113, Boston V. R.) On June 16, 1713, "Agreed with Robt Farr that he is to keep out Roxbury Cattel or others not allowed to go on ye neck, for ye ensuing part of this Summer for wch he is to be allowed twenty Shillings." (Boston Records 11:186.)

4. Barnabas Farr (his name also spelled Fower, Farre, Fawer, far, etc.) was early in Dorchester, later in Boston. "Eliezer, the son of Barnabas Fower & Dinah his wife was Born 18th (7th) 1642. Dinah, the wife of Barnabas Fower Died ... 27th (7th) 1642." (Dorchester V. R., p. 2.) "Eliezar ffawer was baptized 8 mo. 2 da. 1642. (His son Called Gibson Far at Boston.) Abigail ffawer was baptized in Dorchester 3d of 5 mo. 44. The names of Persons to bee Catechized in the Towne of Dorchester An^{o} 1676: Gibson Farre 10. (Dorchester Church Records, pp. 155, 157, 183.) He married, 2nd, 10:1:1643, Grace Negus, of the First Church, Boston. (N. E. Reg. 31:107.) On 23d: 12 mo: 1645, "Barnabas Fnour was given liberty to wharfe afor his dor." In 1647 and 1649 he was chosen constable. (Boston Records 2:87, 94.) A possible clue as to his English origin is found in a power of attorney given unto Barnabas ffawer from Christopher Lawson to "recover & receive certaine Legacies due unto his wife by the last wills & testaments of Henry James & Thomas James of ffilton in Glostershire." This is dated 20 (8) 1646, and may indicate Barnabas visited England shortly after. He appears regularly in Boston until his death. "Barnebas Farre died 13th - 10th month 1654." (Boston V. R.) His will, as of Barnabas ffawer of Boston, mentions "Grace ffawer my wife & Eliazer my Sonne." (N.E. Reg. 5:305.) "Eliazer Fawre & Mary Preston daughter of Daniel Preston of Dorchester were married 28th May, 1662, by John Endecott Governor. (Boston V. R. p. 86.) On 20 Sept., 1664, "Eleazer ffarre of Boston, Cooper, "and Mary his wife deeded a dwelling house, land and wharf in Boston to Christopher Gipson of Boston, who assigned to Daniel Preston ten days later. He was examined in 1664, and allowed to set up his trade in Boston. His will was dated 13:9:1665, he being "bound to sea in the Good Ship Nicolas." His widow, "Mary Farre," married Samuel Jenkins of Scituate, July 6, 1670. (N. E. Reg. 5:399.) His only son Gibson Farr, was aged ten in 1676; and he could not have been the father of Stephen Farr, who was married at Concord, 25 May, 1674.

5. Thomas Farrar of Lynn, Mass., is "believed to be" the father of Stephen Farr of Concord, according to an article in Cutter's "New England Families," II:1100 and IV:1727; but the claim is unsubstantiated by any evidence beyond the supposition that the names Farr and Farrar "are believed by many to be identical." Let us test this by a careful examination of the Essex County Court Records, as printed, and the Lynn Vital Records.

In the Vital Records the descendants of George Farr of Lynn have their name uniformly written Farr or Far; whereas the descendants of Thomas Farrar, also of Lynn, are always recorded Farrar or Farror.

In the eight volumes of the published "Essex County Court Records" the distinct spelling of the two families retained in most cases. However, on May 1, 1652, "Tho. Farre" was a witness. In 1655 his name is once spelled Pharrer. In Sept., 1667, John Farr (son of George) is called John Farrar. On 6:9:1675 Thomas Farrer was chosen to serve on the Jury of Trials; and on 30:9:1675 Thomas Farr was serving on the Jury of Trials. (VI:73,111.) In Nov., 1679 Thomas Farr was appointed to prepare proof in a court case. (Ibid., p. 315.) Again on 18:8:1681 Thomas Farrer was chosen to serve on the grand jury at Lynn; and Nov. 29, 1681 finds Thomas Farr serving on the grand jury. (VIII:41, 122.) On June 27, 1682 Tho. Farr was on the grand jury. (Ibid., p. 318.)

Thus it is demonstrated that Thomas Farrar of Lynn was also at times recorded as Thomas Farr. He is therefore possibly the father of Stephen Farr of Concord. His record consequently becomes of interest. "On 2 (11) 1645 Tho: ffarrar, of Boston, husbandman (son of Thomas farrar of or neere Burnley in Lance husbandman)" gave a letter of attorney "unto Henry Farrar his brother Mariner, with power to sett lett Lease or make sale of any such house or lands to him due by inheritance gift or otherwise." (Notarial Records of William Aspinwall, p. 18.) Following this clue we take up the printed Parish Register of Burnley and find these baptisms: "Thomas son of Thomas ffarrar 29 Januarie 1614/15. (p. 65.) Henry son of Thomas ffarrar 7 October 1621. (p. 77.)" Also this burial: "Athelred uxor Thomas ffarrar of Saxifield, 30 Mar., 1650." (p. 276.)

The christening of this Thomas Farrar in 1615 in Burnley corresponds to the age of Thomas of Lynn as given in his depositions in court. In Nov., 1669 "Thomas Farar aged above fifty years testified that his daughters Sarah and Elizabeth had been bewitched by Goody Burt and he had then a son in extreme misery and the doctor had declared he was also bewitched." (Essex County Court Records III:209.) On 25:1:1672 "Thomas Pharoh, aged about fifty-five years" deposed. (V:116.) Finally, on 12:8:1678 "Thomas Farror, aged about sixty-five years," testified in court. (VII:26.) He died at Lynn, Feb. 23, 1693-4, aged 77.

A witchcraft alarm struck Lynn in Feb., 1692. Thirteen women and five men were hung, and two pressed to death, because they would not answer or confess. More than one hundred others were accused and imprisoned, among them the aged Thomas Farrar. He was brought before the court at Salem, May 18, and sent to prison at Boston, where he was kept more than five months, or until Nov. 2. This imprisonment was based on the testimony of "Ann Putnam, who testifieth and saith, that on the 8th of May, 1692, there appeared to me the apperishion of an old gray head man, with a great nose, which tortured me, and almost choaked me, and urged me to writ in his book; and I asked him what was his name, and from whence he came, for I would complain of him; and people used to call him old father pharoh; and he said he was my grandfather, for my father used to call him father; but I told him I would not call him grandfather, for he was a wizard, and I would complain of him; and ever since he hath afflicted me by times, beating me, and pinching me, and almost choaking me, and urging me continewally to writ in his book." (Hist. of Lynn, pp.294-295.)

Vital Records of Lynn. It was not until after he was restored to freedom that he died. The meager record of his family is obtained from the fragmentary Lynn Vital Records.

BIRTHS:

FARRER (see also Farrar), Mehittabell, d. twin, Tho(mas) and Eliza, 6:8 m: 1660.
Peleg, s. twin, Tho(mas) and Eliza, 6: 8 m: 1660. (Both Ct. R.)
Susanna, d. Tho(mas), 26: 1 m: 1659. (Ct. R.)

MARRIAGES:

FARRAR, Thomas, and Abigail Collins, Mar. 3, 1680-81.
FARRER, Sarah and Melatiah Lawthrop, May 20, 1667. (Ct. R.)
Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth Hood, Dec. 6, 1682.
FAIRER (see also Farrar), Elizabeth, d. Thomas, deceased, and Robert Buffum, s. Caleb, of Salem, 13: 3 m: 1700. (C. R. 1.)

DEATHS:

FARRAR (see also Farror), Thomas, sr., Feb. 23, 1693-4.
Thomas, "Uncle," 29: 10m: 1733. (P. R. 5.)
FARRER, Elizabeth, d. Thomas, Oct. 25, 1677.
Elizabeth, w. Thomas, Jan. 8, 1680.
Mehittabell, d. twin, Thomas and Eliza, 12: 8m: 1660. (Ct. R.)
Peleg, s. twin, Thomas and Eliz, ----, 1660. (Ct. R.)
------, "Aunt", 26: 11m: 1748. (P. R. 5.)

The Family of Thomas Farrar, Sr. The births of only three of his children got recorded on the Essex County Quarterly Court Record (Ct. R.); and these were probably the youngest. From his own testimony we know he had daughters Sarah and Elizabeth in 1669, and a son not named. His wife died Jan. 8, 1680; and it was probably he, rather than his son Thomas, Jr., who married Abigail Collins. (This is the couple who as Thomas Farr and Abigail Collins are given on the "Farr Ancestral Chart" as parents of Thomas Farr of Littleton.) Thomas, Jr., married in 1682, so probably was born about 1657. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Sr., died in 1677; he evidently named a second daughter Elizabeth, for Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, deceased, married in 1700. Thomas, Jr. was a Quaker, and in his will dated June 5, 1730; proved Jan. 11, 1733/4; he mentions wife Elizabeth, kinsman Richard Hood, etc. He apparently left no issue. One other child of Thomas, Sr., is identified, for he gave to his daughter Hannah Berry a cow. (Flagg: Founding of New England, p. 213.) She married about 1664 Thaddeus Berry and had, among others, a daughter named Ethelred.

Present Status of the Problem. The line of Winslow Farr, Utah pioneer, has now been definitely traced back to Thomas Farr who married Elizabeth Powers. Thomas was probably the son of Stephen Farr and Mary Taylor of Concord. Stephen was possibly the son of Thomas Farrar (or Farr) of Lynn and his wife Elizabeth; or he may be the son of "Old ffarr" who died at Braintree in 1672. More facts are still needed.

LESSON 33--THE USE OF PRINTED GENEALOGIES

A Wealth of Family Histories. In no section of the country has the spirit of compiling and publishing family histories burned so brightly as in New England. Literally thousands of printed genealogies of her families are available in the larger genealogical libraries, produced by the expenditure of great labor and funds. It is regrettable, but true none the less, that some of these contain numerous errors; probably in all of them are some errors. But they are of great value in research, in spite of occasional errors and incompleteness, for they enable one to rapidly check over published results, and determine for himself if the conclusions arrived at are sound. You should form the invariable practice of carefully checking over proofs of each printed connection before accepting it for your own record. Frequently, by a supplementary search into original source records you may add much to the data in the published record.

Sarah Sawyer Hastings. A Utah pioneer mother, worthy of remembrance, is Sarah Sawyer Hastings, wife of Gardner Snow. She has hundreds of descendants today in Utah and the West. She was the mother of nine children, five of whom survived her at her death in Manti, Sanpete Co., Utah, April 27, 1855. According to a patriarchal blessing she received from Joseph Smith, Sr., in Kirtland, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1836, she gave her birth record as follows:

"Sarah S. Snow, wife of Gardner Snow, was born in the town of Chesterfield and State of New Hampshire, the 2nd day of February, 1795." (Book 124:14.)

In this same volume is a sketch of Gardner Snow, written with his own hand. One paragraph reads:

"At two and twenty I was Married in the year 1814, taking Sarrah S. Hastings, the Daughter of Jonathan Hastings and Salcma Burt Hastings, for my wife, in the Town of Chesterfield, Cheshire County, State of New Hampshire; where I remained untill my wife gave birth to three sons: Jonathan H., James C. & Warren S. Snow."

In one of the early High Priests' Records, in the Church Historian's Office, is this record of the second son:

"James Chauncey Snow, b. 11 Jan., 1817, Chesterfield, Cheshire, N. H., son of Gardner Snow & Sarah Sawyer Hastings; bap. 19 Oct., 1833 by R. Evans; ordained a High Priest 18 June, 1843, by Isaac Morley. (page 198, No. 16.) (Under this same name she was sealed to Gardner Snow, at Nauvoo, 29 Jan., 1846, at 1:20 p. m.--Book A, p. 497.)

From these reliable entries we can thus summarize her record: Sarah Sawyer Hastings, daughter of Jonathan Hastings and Salome Burt, was born 2 Feb., 1795, in Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., N. H. She married Gardner Snow, in 1814, at Chesterfield; where three of her children were born.

Her later history is known in considerable detail, how she was baptized as "Sally Snow," at St. Johnsbury, Vt., by Orson Pratt, July 26, 1833; moved with her husband and surviving children to Kirtland in 1836; from there to Far West Missouri, in 1838; thence with the Saints to Illinois; crossed the plains to Utah in 1850, and became one of the pioneers who founded Manti. We shall now proceed to trace her ancestry, using, where possible, printed genealogies, in order to demonstrate their helpfulness.

The History of Chesterfield, N. H. This volume, under a sketch of the Snow family on page 444, carries this record: GARDNER, b. Feb. 15, 1793; m. 1814, Sally, dau. of Jona. Hastings (6). Settled in St. Johnsbury before 1820, whence he rem. to Utah. Had 3 sons b. in Chfd.: Jonathan, James, Warren, res. in Utah, and is a Mormon preacher."

Under "HASTINGS" on page 341: "6. JONATHAN, son of Josiah (3), m. Selome Burt. He d. in Hartford, Conn., many years ago.

"Ch.: (All b. in Chfd.) Wilder, b. Sept. 20, 1790; m. 1815, Elizabeth, dau. of John Day (2). Had no ch. --Oliver, b. Dec. 31, 1791; m. Sybil Emmons. --Lybeus, b. June 23, 1793; m. in LeRoy, N. Y., Sophia Barrett. --Sally, b. Feb. 2, 1795; m. 1814, Gardner, son of James Snow (4). --Orpha, b. Sept. 4, 1797; rem. to Utah."

The preceding paragraph gives the family of Jonathan's father, Josiah (3):

"3. JOSIAH HASTINGS, brother of Andrew Hastings (2), was in Chfd. in 1770. He settled near the river, in the south-west quarter of the town, on what has long been known as the 'Hastings farm.'***His wife was Mary Hartwell. Soldier 1775, '77. He d. Dec. 14, 1810, in his 84th year.

"Ch.: Lucy, m. Jacob Davis (3); d. between Oct., 1780, and Apr., 1781.--Thomas, d. 1776, in his 16th year.--Sarah, m. 1783, Charles Higgins (3).--Molly, (twin-sister of Sarah), m. 1783, Ebenezer Safford (1); d. Aug. 28, 1810, in her 48th year.--Peter H., d. 1776, in his 12th year.--Sabrina, m. Moses Farr (4).--Jonathan (6), b. Apr. 28, 1769.--Oliver (7), b. June 25, 1773.--Josiah (8), b. Feb. 3, 1776.--Rockselena (Roxana), b. Aug. 25, 1778; m. 1796, Abijah, son of David Farr (2).--Lucy, b. Apr. 25, 1781; m. Barna Pratt (q.v.); d. Sept. 1, 1863."

The sketch of Ensign Andrew Hastings (2), on the preceding page, states that his wife was Sarah -----; and that he died in 1794, age 56. The children were: "Thaddeus, d. 1773, in his 8th year.--Lebbeus, d. 1773, in his 6th year.--Esther, d. 1773, in infancy.--Oliver S., b. June 30, 1771; d. 1773."--Eight others are given, apparently all born in Chesterfield. A note adds: (The first four ch. d. between Mar. 30 and Apr. 17.)

The Connecticut Magazine. You will note that it states in the above that Jonathan (6) Hastings, father of Sally, "d. in Hartford, Conn., many years ago." The following is from the Connecticut Magazine, 5:428: "13 Aug., 1798. Jonathan Hastings (son of Lieut. Josiah Hastings of Chesterfield, N. H.) buried, aged 29 years," in the Center Church Burying Ground at Hartford, Conn.

Littleton, Mass., Records. There is no hint in the Chesterfield History as to the birthplace of Josiah and Andrew Hastings, brothers; but we can calculate that Josiah was born about 1727, since he was in his 84th year when he died in 1810, and that Andrew was born about 1738, having died in 1794, age 56. Reference to the card catalog puts in our hands "The Hastings Memorial." In the index we find no reference to Gardner Snow or Sarah Sawyer (Sally) Hastings, nor any mention of her father Jonathan. There is an Andrew Hastings listed for page 54, and under Josiah we note one also of that name on page 54. There we find that Thomas Hastings and Sarah White settled in Lexington, where six of their children were born, the fifth being "JOSIAH, born July 26, 1724;" and thence they removed to Littleton, where he died, and where other children were born, including "Andrew, born July 15, 1738." This has every indication of being the family we are seeking. To verify this absolutely, we search, first, the records of Littleton, then, those of Lexington.

There we find, indeed, both Andrew and Josiah are listed in the index, also a Thomas. On page 44 is the birth record of Andrew: "Androw Hastings Son of Thomas Hastings and Sarah Hastings his Wife born July ye 15th 1739." The death of a brother and the father are thus listed:

"Thomas Haistings juner Deceased Sepr. 14.1746

"Thomas Hastings Deceasd May 14 1747." (p. 96.)

Other entries are:

"Middlesix April ye 11th 1757 Josiah Hastings and Mary Hartwell both of Littleton Ware Joyned in marriage according to the Law of this province by Nathaniel Russell Justice of peace by a Certifycate under his hand." (p. 88.)

"Littleton July ye 29th 1764 then the intentions of marriage Were Published beteen mr. Androw Hastings and mrs. Sarah Ston both of Littleton." (p. 89.)

"Littleton october ye 2d: 1764 then mr Androw Hastings and mrs Sarah Ston (the Church record has "Stone") both of Littleton Were joyned in marriage by ye Reverend mr Daniel Rogers of Littleton as by a Certificate under his hand." (p. 90.)

"Lucy Hasting Daughter of Josiah Hasting and mary Hasting his wife born April ye 19th 1758.

"Thomas Hastings Son of Josiah Hastings and Mary Hastings his wife born August ye 11th 1760.

"Sarah Hastings and Molley Hastings Daughters of Josiah Hastings and Mary Hasting his wife born September ye 12th 1762.

"Peter Hartwell Hastings Son of Josiah Hastings and Mary Hastings his Wife born December ye 30th 1764." (pp. 74, 75.)

A comparison shows these to be the first five of the children of Josiah and Mary (Hartwell) Hastings which are recorded in the History of Chesterfield. The birth records of Thaddeus, Lebbeus and Easter Hastings, of Androw and Sarah Hastings, are also recorded. (pp. 80, 115, 116.) Thus the identification of the Chesterfield and Littleton families is made certain.

History of the Town of Lexington. Charles Hudson compiled a History of Lexington from its first settlement to 1868. This was revised and continued to the year 1912 by the Lexington Historical Society; and the entire second volume was devoted to genealogies. The "Introductory Note" informs us: "This volume contains a complete genealogy of the town of Lexington. Every person whose birth is recorded on the Town or Parish Records is included with as much completeness as it is possible to obtain, or as is consistent in a town genealogy.***In addition to those born in the town, every person well identified with Lexington, either by residence or relationship, has been carefully considered and included as far as possible or expedient. All data published by Mr. Hudson have been verified or corrected. The older Vital Records of the town omit some facts which have been supplied from family records and other reliable sources."

Pages 290-295 are devoted to an account of the Hastings family. We present an abbreviated outline:

HASTINGS

1. THOMAS HASTINGS was born in England in 1605, died at Watertown 1685. He embarked for this country in the Elizabeth 10 Apr. 1634, from Ipswich, England, and settled at Watertown. ***His will was dated 12 Mar. 1685, proved 7 Sept. 1685. He married first in England SUSANNA ( ), born about 1610, died 2 Feb. 1650; secondly

Apr. 1651 MARGARET CHENEY of Roxbury. Children by the second wife, all born in Watertown: (including) 2. ii. JOHN, b. 4 Mar. 1654.

2. JOHN[2] HASTINGS (Thomas[1]), born 4 Mar. 1654, died 28 Mar. 1717-18. He married ABIGAIL HAMMOND, born 21 June 1656, died 7 Apr. 1717-18, aged 63, daughter of Lieut. John and Abigail (Salter) Hammond of Watertown. They lived in that part of Watertown which was afterwards Waltham. Children:
(including) 4. Viii. THOMAS, b. 26 Sept. 1697.

4. THOMAS[3] HASTINGS (John[2], Thomas[1]), born 26 Sept. 1697, died about 1747. He resided at Lexington and Littleton. He married SARAH WHITE ? born 17 Nov. 1696, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Sanderson) White of Watertown. Children, all born at Lexington:
(including) vi. JOSIAH, bapt. 27 Aug. 1727.

After Esther, b. 12 June, 1734, it adds: "Others born at Littleton."

The Hastings Memorial. A discrepancy will be detected between the birth date of Josiah, as given above, and as it appears in the Hastings Memorial already quoted. True, this last is a baptism date. We return to the Memorial to ascertain the source for the date there given, and read: "Thence he (Thomas[3]) removed to Littleton, where he died, and administration was granted to his widow Sarah, William White of Waltham, surety. His inventory was dated August 29, 1747. An order by the Court for the appraisement of his estate was dated August 29, 1748; and in the settlement of his estate the following document was brought into court: The record of the births of the children born unto Thomas Hastings, late of Littleton, deceased. Sarah, his wife."

In this the dates run thus for children immediately before and after Josiah:
4. KEZIAH, born July 7, 1723.
5. JOSIAH, born July 26, 1724.
6. THOMAS, born November 17, 1725; not mentioned in the document; probably died young. (However, we have his death date in Littleton, in 1746.)
7. SUBMIT, born October 15, 1729, etc. (p. 54.)

In the History of Lexington the births are the same for Kezia and Thomas, but only baptisms are given for JOSIAH, 27 Aug. 1727; and SUBMIT, 19 Oct. 1729. In view of Josiah dying Dec. 14, 1810, in his 84th year, I conclude that his true date of birth is July 26, 1727; he being baptized a month later.

Genealogies and History of Watertown. In 1855 was published, in two volumes, "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, including Waltham and Weston." The author was Henry Bond. Bond's Watertown, as it is familiarly called, has become a standard work in genealogy, but the author never claimed absolute accuracy for every part of this extensive compilation. "No one," he writes, "can be more sensivle than the author is of the deficiencies of the work--of the great improvement of which it is susceptible, by a full revision and re-arrangement.***In a work entering into such copious and minute details, containing such an extensive and complicated network of references, and made up of materials derived from such a variety of sources, not always reliable for accuracy, it cannot be expected that every point has been ascertained to a demonstration. It is likely that further research will discover many errors and deficiencies; and the author will be thankful to those who will transmit to him such as may be discovered." (p. V.)

In Vol. I, 285-294, he gives the genealogy of descendants of Deacon Thomas Hastings of Watertown, beginning thus: "(I.) THOMAS HASTINGS, aged 29, and wife, SUSANNA, aged 25, embarked at Ipswich, Eng., Ap. 10, 1634, in the Elizabeth, William Andrews, master, and settled in Watertown.***His wife, Susanna, d. Feb. 2, 1650, s.p., and he m., Ap., 1651, MARGARET CHENEY." His will is given in abstract, which mentions sons Thomas, John, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Samuel, and daughter Hepzibah Bond. Then follows the record of the second son, JOHN HASTINGS and his wife ABIGAIL HAMMOND. (Hammond, 11.) The record of their eighth son Thomas states that he had a wife Sarah, and mentions the birth of children in Watertown, including Kezia and Thomas, with the same birth dates as given above, but there is no mention of Josiah, the very ancestor we are seeking.

Volume II is devoted to "Additions, Corrections, and Early History." No user of Bond should fail to scan the second volume for additional family data. On page 789 we find a note on Thomas[3] (John[2], Thomas[1]). This gives the same information as quoted above from the Hastings Memorial, citing the record of the births of the children produced at the time of the settlement of the estate of Thomas Hastings at Littleton.

The Cheney Family. Charles H. Pope, in 1897, published a 582 page record of "The Cheney Genealogy." This becomes of direct interest, now that we know that Margaret Cheney was a progenitor of Sarah Sawyer Hastings. It begins with a detailed and interesting sketch of WILLIAM CHENEY, an early settler of Roxbury, Mass., and citing

this entry made by the town clerk in his list of persons deceased: "William Cheney aged 63 yeares died June the 30 day, 1667." His burial was recorded: "1667. Moneth 5 day 2 William Cheany sen." His long will is printed verbatim, with a photographic reproduction. It was dated "Aprill the last sixty seaven." One sentence reads: "Item my will is that my three daughters (to witt) (Ellen), (Marga)ret (and) mehittable have Each of them Tenn pounds out of my stock." This will makes no mention of Margaret being the wife of Thomas Hastings, so we must look further. In 1673 "Margaret Cheany widow" is mentioned. A few years later she married a second husband. Then is quoted a deed of Boston property mentioned in the will of William Cheney:

"MARGARET BURDGE of Roxbury in New England, widow, Relict of William Cheeny sometime of sd. Roxbury Decest. Thomas Hastings of Watertown & Margaret his wife, Thomas Wight and Mehitable his wife, and Joseph Cheeny of Medfield the son and daughters of the aforenamed William Cheeny" etc. Dated March 15, 1679/80.

The will of "Margarat Burges widdow now living in Boston" was dated 15 May, 1686, and bequeaths to son Joseph Cheney, daughter Mehitabel Wight, and three grandsons; but makes no mention of her daughter Margaret Hastings. The mother was buried at Roxbury, the record reading: "1686 M. 5. d. 3. Aged Sist. Cheny buryed."

Hammond Genealogies. There is a limited genealogy of the Hammond Family, to which Abigail Hammond, wife of John Hastings, belonged, in Bond's Watertown, I:269. It begins: "THOMAS HAMMOND, of Cavenham, Co. Suffolk; m., May 14, 1573, Rose Trippe. He was buried Nov. 24, 1589." The second child was "WILLIAM, bap. Oct. 30, 1575; settled in New England; m. June 9, 1605, Elizabeth Payne (?Penn)." Lieut. JOHN HAMMOND (son of William and Elizabeth), by his wife SARAH (b. 1643, d. Jan. 14, 1688, aged 45) was the father of "ABIGAIL, b. June 21, 1659; m. June 18, 1679, JOHN HASTINGS." In Vol. II the name of the parish in England is corrected from Cavenham to Lavenham.

The "History and Genealogies of the Hammond Families in America, 1000-1902," by Frederick S. Hammond, was published in 1902, in two large volumes. This traces William Hammond, of Watertown, Mass., back three generations to John Hamonde of Melford, who in his will proved 22 April, 1528, mentions "Johanna my wyfe," and daughters Johanna, and Maryone King, but no son. However the will of John Hamond,of Lavenham, Clothier, dated Dec. 22, 1550; proved June 5, 1551; contains this sentence; "I give and bequeathe to Thomas Hamond, my sonne my house in Melford, late John Hamonde my ffathers, holden by copye of Court Rolle now of my Lady Mary's grace, to enter at the age of 21 yeres." (p. 49.) He names his wife Agnes in the will. Thomas Hammond, their son, married in Lavenham, May 14, 1573, Rose Trippe; and died Nov. 24, 1589. His will dated Oct. 2, 1589, mentions "Rose my wief***Willm, my sonne," etc. This William was baptized at Lavenham Oct. 30, 1575. He was the emigrant to America. He d. in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 8, 1662, and his widow, Elizabeth, d. Sept. 14,1670.

An important correction is made as to the wives of John Hammond, son of the emigrant William. "He m. (1) about 1652, Abigail Salter, b. at Rattlesden, Co. Suffolk, England, bapt. Nov. 9, 1623, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Munning) Salter, who were married at Rattlesden, Oct. 29, 1617. She d. about 1663, and he m. (2) in 1664, Sarah Nichols, of Charlestown, Mass., who d. Jan. 14, 1688, aged 45 years. He m. (3) in 1689, widow Prudence (Wade) Cotton, dau. of Jonathan Wade of Ipswich, Mass., and widow of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton." It is apparent that Abigail (who married John Hastings), b. June 21, 1659, was a child of the first wife. "Abigail Salter was a sister of Theophilus Salter, an early resident of Ipswich, Mass. ***Her mother, Elizabeth (Munning) Salter, was the daughter of Rev. Humphrey Munning, Rector of Brettenham, Co. Suffolk, England. and Elizabeth Winthrop, his wife. Elizabeth Winthrop, who married Rev. Humphrey Munning, was a niece of Adam Winthrop, of Groton, whose diary records the marriage of George Salter and Elizabeth Munning." The will of Elizabeth Salter, of Dedham, Co. Essex, widow, aged and weakly, bequeaths to Theophilus Salter, my sonne, £5; unto Abigail Hammond, my daughter, of New England, £10.

The printed parish registers of Rattlesden, and Lavenham, Suffolk, England, can be used to verify and supplement the above facts, as, for instance, this marriage entry at Rattlesden: "1617 Octobr 29 George Salter and Elizabh Munning Daughtr to Mr. Munning Rectr of Bretna Maried." (p. 261.) There are a number of other entries relating to both Salter and Munning families.

Winthrop Pedigrees. There are pedigrees of the Winthrop family printed which state that Elizabeth Winthrop, who married Rev. Humphrey Munning, was the daughter of William Winthrop of London and his wife Elizabeth Norwoode; that William was born 12 Nov., 1529, the son of Adam Winthrop of the parish of St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, and his first wife Alice Henny or Henry; that Adam was born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 9 Oct., 1498, the son of Adam Wyntrope who m. Joane Burton early in 1498. (See Early Generations of the Winthrop Family in Ireland, pp. 8-13; Notes on the Winthrop Family in the N. E. Register 18:182; A Pedigree of the Family of Winthrop, by Robert C. Winthrop, 1874; Winthrop Family, by Wm. H. Whitmore; Winthorpe of Groton in the Visitation of Suffolk, 1501, 1612; Herald and Genealogist VII:90; Frost Genealogy, p. 346.)

Payne Genealogy. In the New England Historic Genealogical Register, Vols. 69: 248-252 and 79:82-84 are printed evidences to show, from English records, that Elizabeth Payne, the wife of William Hammond, was baptized at Lavenham, Suffolk, 11 Sept., 1586, the daughter of William Payne and Agnes Neves. This couple were married there 28 Dec., 1584. He was buried 9 June, 1621; and she 8 Oct., 1645. This first William was probably the son of William Payne, grandson of another William, and great-grandson of Thomas Payne of Boxsted, Suffolk, whose will was proved 25 Feb., 1545.

Hartwell Genealogies. Coming back down the line of generations to Josiah Hastings, you will find on page 2, a record of his marriage, at Littleton, to Mary Hartwell. In Littleton Records, pp. 406-412, is a record of the Hartwell Family, taken from the "records of the late Samuel Smith in the Reuben Hoar Library." This gives a Mary Hartwell, b. 1738, the daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Wheeler) Hartwell; but does not state whom she married. Moreover, the marriage of Mary Hartwell, in 1757, to Josiah Hastings, does not give the name of her parents. There is only one other marriage of a Mary Hartwell in Littleton at this period, that of Jonathan Wheeler and Mary Hartwell, both of Littleton, July 24th, 1759. However, she was the widow of Thomas Hartwell, whom she married as Mary Hoar, April 26th, 1757. This leaves Mary, b. 1738, daughter of Jonathan Hartwell and Sarah Wheeler, as the only eligible for the marriage to Josiah Hastings.

Other printed genealogies of the Hartwell Family are: "Hand-book of Hartwell Genealogy, 1636-1887, an Account of the Descendants of William Hartwell, of Concord, Mass., 1887. The Hartwell Family, 1895. Both are by L. W. Densmore. Neither volume is indexed, and so arrangement is so involved, that precious time is wasted searching page by page for desired connections. Finally on page 86 we discover the record of "Jonathan" Hartwell, b. 15 Feb., 1691-2, d. 18 Oct. 1778, who m. 2nd, 25 Nov. 1718, Sarah Wheeler of Concord, b. 30 Dec. 1697, d. 22 Mar., 1748-9. He was a bricklayer, rem. 1721 to Chelmsford, settling on a farm***in what was later cut off as Westford, and finally to Littleton, where he died." On page 87 we find the entry relating to his daughter Mary, b. 1738, m. 11 Apr., 1757, Josiah Hastings of Littleton.

From here the line is traced to John Hartwell and his wife Elizabeth Wright (dau. of Edward and Elizabeth Wright), the parents of Jonathan; and to William Hartwell, the emigrant, and his first wife Susan, the parents of John. (Hand-book of Hartwell Genealogy, pp. 1-6.)

The Wheeler Family. On page 24 of the "History of the Wheeler Family in America"--a huge volume of 1257 pages--will be found the connection of Sarah Wheeler, wife of Jonathan Hartwell, with the Concord Branch of the family. She is given as the daughter of Thomas Wheeler and Sarah Davis (daughter of Lieut. Simon Davis--son of Dolor Davis and Margery Willard--and Mary Blood--daughter of James and Ellen Blood). Thomas Wheeler was the son of Thomas and Hannah (Harrod) Wheeler; the last named Thomas being the son of George and Katherine Wheeler, of Concord.

The best record of the earlier generations of this Wheeler family was recently printed in the American Genealogist, Vol. 12, pages 4 to 17. This shows that the above mentioned George Wheeler was the son of Thomas Wheeler, and was christened at Cranfield, Bedford, England, 28 March, 1605. George married 1st, Mary Studd, and 2nd, Catherine. (p. 5.)

Old Families of Concord. There is much helpful information in the volume under this title, by Potter on the Davis, Willard and Blood families. The data found therein should be carefully checked, however, with the printed Vital Records of Concord.

Assignment. Begin a pedigree chart with the name of Sarah Sawyer Hastings on line 1, her father Jonathan Hastings on line 2, etc., and show upon it as many as possible of her ancestors as made known in the above citations. Continue, as necessary upon additional charts. Draw up a detailed list of references to show your exact authority--book, volume and page--for every name, date or place entered under each number on the pedigree. Thus under 1. these authorities should be listed:

1. Patriarchal Blessing of Sarah S. Snow, (P. B. 124:14).
   Journal of Gardner Snow (P. B. 124:).
   Record of James Chauncey Snow in High Priests Record, Church Historian's Office.
   Obituary of Sarah S. Snow in the Deseret News.
   History of Chesterfield, N. H., pp. 444, 341

Continue in like manner with references under 2., 3., 4., etc.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 34--RESEARCH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Westward Route. In the great migration to the west, New Hampshire and Vermont were stopping places for a few years or for one or even more generations of families now established far from there. Many families from their homelands in Massachusetts and Connecticut seemed to pause here briefly, and then resume their westward trek. Their residence in New Hampshire was often during the pioneer period when records were not too regularly kept, and they removed so early that nearly all trace of their having been in a locality there is obliterated. Consequently, many ancestral lines of western families are followed back to New Hampshire or Vermont, and then are hopelessly lost. Yet there are actually many sources which can assist in the solution of such problems.

Parentage of Salome Burt. On page one of Lesson 33, it is stated that Sarah Sawyer Hastings, born Feb. 15, 1793, at Chesterfield, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire, was the daughter of Jonathan Hastings and Selome Burt. The History of Chesterfield, N. H., gives no clue or hint as to her parentage. Under "Burt" there is an account of a Samuel Burt of Westmoreland, N. H., whose line traces back to Taunton, Mass., but this has no indication that he had any descendant named Salome.

However, the children of Sarah Sawyer Hastings, in 1888 at the Manti Temple, were baptized in behalf of their grandmother Saloma Burt, grandaunt Susanna Burt, and granduncle Enos Burt. The sealing record, 15 March, 1894, of Enos Burt and Sarah Sawyer, indicates that these are the parents of Salome, and Susanna and Enos; and it is apparent that Sarah Sawyer Hastings was named for her maternal grandmother.

A D. A. R. Lineage. A valuable clue was found in the following record in the "Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book, vol. 106, page 219:

Mrs. RHODA FOX AUSTIN GRAVES. 105691
Born in Fowler, N. Y.
Wife of Perle Graves.
Descendant of Enos Burt, as follows:

1. Leander Austin (1839-1911) m. 1869 Rhoda Burt (1839-77).
2. Alfred Burt (1800-87) m. 1824 Polly Conant (1805-81).
3. Wilder Burt (1774-1862) m. Rhoda Brayton.
4. Enos Burt m. 1768 Sarah Sawyer.

Enos Burt (1745-1836) served as private in Capt. Daniel Carlisle's company, Colonel Bedell's New Hampshire regiment. He was born in Northfield, Mass.; died in Herkimer, N. Y.

Help from other Descendants. A letter addressed to the Historian General, D. A. R. Memorial Bldg., Washington, brought the address of Mrs. Graves, and a request was sent to her for further information regarding the family of Enos Burt and Sarah Sawyer. She referred the letter to another descendant, Mrs. Zelma Burt Henderson of Gouverneur, N. Y., who wrote under date of Feb. 14, 1936:

"At the close of the year Mrs. Graves gave me your letter in regard to Burt history. A Burt Genealogy of Henry Burt of Mass. shows the family history from our first American ancestor, Henry Burt, to the present time, with the exception of Enos and descendants, who seem to have been lost after their removal from Keene, New Hampshire to Herkimer, N. Y.

"Enos Burt and Sarah Sawyer had eight children, five girls and three boys, all born in Keene, N. H. In 1790 Enos Burt moved to Herkimer where he died in 1836, 91 years of age. The oldest son Enos died at the age of 83. Wilder was born Feb. 22, 1774; died December 1,1862. Mannasar (?), the youngest, died at about 70 years."

Then followed a description, in detail, of the family of Wilder Burt (son of Enos), of Alfred Burt his son, and of his son William Burt, the father of Mrs. Henderson. Another letter to her, requesting further details of the names of children of Enos and Sarah (Sawyer) Burt, brought only the additional information that the above facts had been told her by her grandmother.

The Town Records of Westmoreland, N. H. There are no birth records of the children of Enos Burt at Keene, N. H. An inquiry addressed to the "Department of Vital Statistics, Office of the Registrar, State House, Concord, N. H.," where are kept vital records of all towns in New Hampshire brought this response: "We have carefully looked through our files and find that we have no record of the marriage of Enos Burt to Sarah Sawyer. We have no record of the birth of Salome and Enos Burt. We have the birth record of a Susanna Burt, born Dec. 21, 1765, daughter of Joseph and Mary Burt at Westmoreland. We also have the birth record of a Susanna Burt at Westmoreland, Feb. 21, 1793, daughter of Asahel and Ruth Burt."

The Census of Westmoreland, N. H. for 1790 showed Enos Burt living there, with 2 males over 16, 2 males under 16, and 6 females. This would account for him, his wife and eight children. Jonathan Hastings was shown as head of a family in Chesterfield, however, with 1 male over 16, and 1 female, evidently himself and wife.

The next step was to write to the Town Clerk of Westmoreland, N. H. The clerk proved to be a Mrs. Ruth E. Burt, who replied: "Our town records do not contain the name of Enos Burt. The records were compiled from family and church records and no doubt Enos' descendants may have moved away before 1860. I do find the marriage of Jonathan Hastings of Chesterfield to Selomah Burt on May 25, 1790, by Samuel Works, Esq."

It is quite possible, therefore, that Salome was married after the census was taken in Westmoreland in 1790, but before it was taken in Chesterfield.

New Hampshire State Records. Many volumes of official state papers and town records and records of military service have been printed by the State of New Hampshire, and these volumes were carefully examined next, the following entries being obtained:

12 June, 1776. Enos Burt, Joseph Burt and Jonathan Sawyer sign the Articles of Association at Westmoreland, N. H. (New Hampshire State Papers 30:158.)

Feb. 1776. The Pay Roll of Capt. Daniel Carlisle's Company in Col. Bedel's Reg't, shows that Enos Burt was paid £4 15s, at the rate of 1 month's wages 40 s, bounty 15s, blanket money & 1d per mile billeting. (N. H. State Papers 14:264,)

22 July 1777. Jonathan Sawyer and Ephraim Sawyer were sergeants in Capt. Kimball Carleton's Co., Col. Moses Nichols Regt., and Gen. Stark's Brigade of N. H. Militia that marched from Chesterfield and towns adjacent on this date. (Ibid.15:223.)

Ephraim Sawyer was a Sgt. in 2nd Co., Capt. Waitstill Scott, Col. Ashley's Reg't. of Militia, which marched May 8, 1777; dis. June 17; service 1 mo. 10 days. Paid £4 18s; 110 miles. (Ibid. 15:6.)

Serjt. Jonathan Sawyer and Serjt. Ephraim Sawyer were on the pay roll of Capt. John Cole's Co., Col. Ashley's Reg't., which marched from Westmoreland 28 June 1777; they served 13 days and were discharged July 11. (Ibid. 15:47.)

6 July 1779. Ephraim Sawyer enlisted for 1 year, for the town of Westmoreland, and was enrolled in the 6th regiment of N. H. militia. (Ibid. 15:633,648.) He was paid £60 for his services on 26 July, and a bounty for 1 year of £20 in July, 1779. (Ibid. 16:547,877.)

Corporal Ephraim Sawyer was a member of Col. Ashley's Regt. of Militia which marched from the County of Cheshire to reinforce the army at Ticonderoga; engaged Oct. 21; returned Nov. 16, 1776. Joseph Burt was Captain. (Ibid. 16:94.)

Similar entries show that Manasseh Sawyer, Jr. was paid for service in Col. Ashley's Reg't, Aug., 1776; he enlisted for the duration of the war 12 Feb. 1777, from Westmoreland, N. H., was a corporal; promoted to sergeant 1 Dec. 1777; he was a Lt. in Major Benj. Whitcomb's Rangers 15 March 1779, an independent company; and in 1780 was a Sgt. in the 2nd Reg't.,9th Company. (Ibid. 16:46,174,208,302,356,522,725.)

History of Northfield, Mass. The D. A. R. record of Enos Burt stated he was born in 1745 in Northfield, Mass. The History of Northfield contains a section devoted to "Family Genealogies." Under "Burt" we find that Enos Burt was born Sept. 4, 1745, the son of Asahel and Martha (-----) Burt. Asahel Burt was born Aug. 31, 1715, the son of Joseph Burt and Sarah Cowles (daughter of John Cowles of Hatfield). Joseph Burt was born Sept. 26, 1673, son of David Burt and Mary Holton (daughter of William). David Burt died Sept. 9, 1690; and married, Nov. 18, 1655. He was the son of Henry Burt and Ulalia -----. (History of Northfield pp. 414-415.) The family of William and Mary Holton is given on page 461, including their daughter Mary, wife of David Burt.

Burt Genealogies. In the year 1892 Roderick H. Burnham published his "Genealogical Records of Henry and Ulalia Burt, the Emigrants, and Their Descendants through Nine Generations." This gives substantially the same record of the families of Henry, David, Joseph and Asahel Burt as is found in the History of Northfield. Thus i gives Asahel's wife as Martha -----. In 1893 a second genealogy of the family, including much additional data and history, was printed under the title, "Life and Times of Henry Burt of Springfield and Some of His Descendants;" written by Henry M. Burt and Silas W. Burt. On page 378 it provides this description of Asahel: "Asahel Burt, son of Joseph, born August 31, 1715; married ----- Severance; killed by Indians in Northfield, Mass., with Nathaniel Dickinson, April 15, 1747, while driving cows home from the meadow." It also furnishes additional facts regarding their son Joseph, but nothing more than the first about Enos. The important thing is that this second record gives the surname of Asahel's wife, probably obtained from family sources, while the first mentioned only her given name Martha. From the two we learn that Asahel's wife was Martha Severance.

English Ancestry of Henry Burt. A most commendable undertaking is sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, through its Committee on English and Foreign Research, in providing funds for research for the antecedents of immigrants to New England, and publishing the results in their magazine under the heading, "Genealogical Research in England." Fortunately the family of Henry Burt has been included in this project, and the results have been printed in the New England Register, volume 86, pages 77-84; 216-220; 247-252. The first clue was obtained some years ago in the marriage license of "Henry Burt of Harberton and Ulalia Marche of Deaneprior, Dec. 23, 1619," as printed in "Marriage Licenses of the Diocese of Exeter," 1887, by J. L. Vivian. Following this lead the researcher in England found that they were married at Dean, Prior, Devonshire, Dec. 28, 1619. Henry Burt, the husband, of Harberton, proves to be a son of Henry Burtt, of Harberton, clothier, who in his will dated Sept. 10, 1617, mentions his wife Isett (or Isott), his son Henry, and others. Ulalia Marche is shown to be a daughter of Richard Marche of Sherford, Devon, and his wife Joane (probably Martyn); and a granddaughter of William Marche, the Elder, of Sherford, who in turn is probably son of John Marche of the manor of Stokenham, Devon, 1569. The latter had a son William Marche, mentioned in 1580/1.

The Severance Lineage. The "Genealogy of the Cowles Families in America," Volume I, prints on pages 12-25 the record of the family of John Cowles, the emigrant, and his wife Hannah; on page 28 that of their son John Cowles and his wife Hannah Bartlett, daughter of Robert Bartlett of Hartford, Conn.; on page 50 the family of Sarah Cowles, their daughter, and her husband, Joseph Burt, including their son Asahel, who md. Martha -----.

We next undertake a search for the parentage of this Martha, shown to be a Severance in the Burt genealogy printed in 1893. The History of Northfield, Mass., (p. 533), and also the History of Deerfield, Mass., (II:286), traces a line from John Severance of Salisbury, Mass., and his wife Abigail ---, through their son John who married Mary -----, and removed to Deerfield, and through the latter's son Ebenezer Severance (wife Mary -----), who resided in Northfield, and was killed there by Indians Oct. 11, 1723. Logically he should be the father of the Martha who married Asahel Burt, but neither history gives him a daughter Martha. Since it should be our invariable practice to check such histories with vital records, we rectify this ommission, and complete the chain of ancestry by finding this entry in the Deerfield Vital Records, p. 112, under Births: "Martha, dau. Ebenezer & Martha Severance, Oct 20, 1718."

The Kimball Family. "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury," a logical record to consult since the first John Severance lived there, states that John Severance married Abigail Kimball. (I:314.) She was the daughter of Richard and Ursula Kimball of Ipswich, Mass. This is verified by the will of Richard Kimball, who mentions his "son-in-law John Severns." (Kimball Genealogy, p. 30.) Ursula, wife of Richard, was daughter of Henry Scott of Rattlesden, Suffolk, England, who in his will, dated Sept. 24, 1625, bequeaths to "Abigale Kemball my grandchild." (Ibid., p. 29.) Martha, wife of Henry Scott, emigrated with her son Thomas Scott to New England. Her maiden name was Martha Whatlocke. "Henry Scoote and Martha Whatlocke" were married at Rattlesden, July 25, 1594; and "Urslaye Scoote the dawghtr of henry and Martha" was baptized there Feb. 14, 1597/8. (Rattlesden Parish Register, pp. 240, 243.) It is probable that Henry Scott was son of Edmund Scott, buried there Aug. 14, 1621, aged abt. 97 years, and Joane Scott, bur. May 15, 1615. Martha Whatlocke was daughter of Thomas Whatlocke (bur. Jan. 25, 1609) and his wife Joane (bur. Mar. 14, 1611), as evidenced by this entry: "1568, 18 July. Martha the dawghtr of Thomas Whatlock and Joane his w. was baptised." (Ibid., p. 225.)

The Sawyer Family. Returning now to the problem of the ancestry of Sarah Sawyer, wife of Enos Burt, let us scrutinize again the information on pages 1 and 2 of this lesson. She had sons named Enos, Wilder and Manasseh, all born in Westmoreland, N. H. The names Wilder and Manasseh do not appear in any of the Burt families, hence are probably names from the Sawyer side of the house. We note also that their sister, Salome Burt, named a son Wilder Hastings. Now we find that three soldiers named Sawyer enlisted in the Revolution from Westmoreland, viz., Sergeants Jonathan, Ephraim and Manasseh. Possibly these were brothers of the wife of Enos Burt.

Again a letter is written to Mrs. Burt, Town Clerk of Westmoreland, asking for all entries relating to the Sawyer surname. There are two prior to 1800. Manassah Sawyer and Buleh How were married March 1, 1779; and Lydia Sawyer and James Butterfield were married Oct. 6, 1767.

The Census of 1790 for New Hampshire shows Manasah Sawyer living in Westmoreland, with 1 male over 16, 5 males under 16, five females. Joseph Sawyer, also of Westmoreland, has 2 males over 16, 1 female. In the nearby town of Swanzey, is found Abijah Sawyer, 2-1-2.

The Will of Caleb Sawyer. In our Library we have a copy of the "Index to Probate Records of Cheshire Co., N. H., from the organization of the county in 1769 down to 1800," which is found in the Office of the Probate Clerk at Keene. Prior to

1770 all the Probate records of New Hampshire were kept at Exeter, but have since been removed to the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, N. H., for safe keeping. Most of these earlier probate records have been officially printed. Subsequent to 1770 the wills have been kept at the various county seats. Hence to secure a copy of the probate records relating to the estate of Caleb Sawyer, shown by the index to be referred to in Vol. 2, pp. 9, 41, 207, 236, we write to the County Clerk at Keene.

Since this Caleb's will was made some time between 1771-1789, it would appear that he was possibly the father or brother of Jonathan, Ephraim, Manasseh and Sarah, or perhaps father of Abijah and Joseph, who seem to be younger men.

Among the Sawyer entries in the printed Vital Records of Keene, N. H., are these: "Sawyer, Ephraim. Child, d. Apr. 5, 1790. Sawyer, Widow, d. Mar. 27, 1798." (p.224.) This widow may be the wife of Caleb and the mother of the above supposed children.

A Printed Genealogy of the Sawyers. In 1883 there was printed a record by Amory Carter. It was headed: "Sawyers in America; or a History of the Immigrant Sawyers. Incomplete. Comprising all of the work that could be found after the death of the author." The title in a measure tells the story of valuable research left unfinished. Not until page 101 of this unindexed volume do we find something which seems to bear directly on the problem in hand.

"Caleb Sawyer, the fifth son of Thomas Sawyer of Lancaster, was born in 1659; married Sarah Houghton, and settled in that part of Lancaster which was afterwards set off in Harvard. He became the first progenitor of what is known as the Harvard branch of Sawyers. He had among others a son whose name was Jonathan. He (Jonathan) had two sons by the name of Caleb and Seth. Caleb settled in Westmoreland, N. H., and had four sons, whose names were Caleb, Ephraim, Jonathan and Menassah. Caleb settled on the home place; Ephraim settled as a Baptist minister in Whiting, Vt.; Jonathan was killed at the building of Fort Ticonderoga, and Menassah served as a surgeon (? sergeant) in the Revolutionary Army, as is shown by the letter from Hon. W. H. Sawyer. It was with great difficulty that the parentage of Caleb of Westmoreland was ascertained. After two full years of diligent search it came through Miss Ellen M. Sawyer, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Sawyer of Cambridge, to whom was assigned the duty of bringing out a genealogy of the Sawyers, but did not live to succeed. From his papers Miss Ellen M. Sawyer discovered that Caleb, of Westmoreland, was the son of Jonathan of Harvard, Mass., and grandson of Caleb first, and thus the connection between the Vermont and New York Sawyers, with Thomas, Sen., of Lancaster, who was the son of John Sawyer, a farmer of Lincolnshire, England."

On page 106 is printed a letter from U. S. Senator Philetus Sawyer of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, stating, "My grandfather was Ephraim Sawyer, a Baptist preacher in Vermont and New Hampshire. My father's name was Ephraim Sawyer." Again,on page 110 is printed a letter from Hon. W. H. Sawyer, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York. He states: "My great-grandfather's name was Caleb, and he resided, during the early years of my grandfather's life, about 15 miles from Boston, I think in Walpole. He afterwards removed with his family to Westmoreland, in New Hampshire. He had four sons, viz: Caleb, Jonathan, Ephraim and Menassah. Caleb held the homestead at Westmoreland. Jonathan was killed at Ticonderoga, in the State of New York, at the time of building that fort. Ephraim became a Baptist clergyman. Menassah, who was my grandfather, died at Potsdam, in this State, in March 1842. He was a seargent in the Union Army of the Revolution; and connected with Putnam's Rangers; was in the battle of Bennington under Starke, and at the battle of Stony Point under Gen. Wayne. He married Bulah Howe of Sudbury, Mass.; had four sons."

Pension Record in the Veterans Administration. Pending the receipt of the will of Caleb Sawyer, we write to the Veterans Administration at Washington, D. C., asking for a copy of the pension record, including any genealogical data in their files, relating to Enos Burt, Manasseh Sawyer or Ephraim Sawyer, who all enlisted from Westmoreland, Cheshire Co., N. H. in the Revolutionary War. We must locate the place of birth of the two latter, to ascertain if they really had a sister, Sarah Sawyer, born at the right date to have married Enos Burt in 1768. The reply contained the information that no claim for pension or bounty land had been made by Enos Burt, but added:

"The record of Manasseh Sawyer is furnished herewith. Manasseh Sawyer was born March 27, 1759, in Leominster, Worcester County, Massachusetts. The names of his parents are not given. While residing in Westmoreland, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, Manasseh Sawyer volunteered July 10, 1776, served as a private in Captain Humphrey's Company, Colonel Wingate's New Hampshire Regiment; he volunteered for five months but on account of sickness only served three months; he enlisted in February, 1777, served as a corporal in Captain George Aldrich's Company, under Major Benjamin W Whitcomb in an independent corps of rangers, New Hampshire Troops; in June, 1778, was appointed sergeant; about February, 1781, was transferred to Captain Moses Dustin's

Company, Colonel George Reid's New Hampshire Regiment, again served as sergeant and was discharged June 6, 1783, having served six years in all. He was in two engagements on Lake George. In 1795, he moved to Londonderry, Vermont, and lived one year; then moved to Troy, New York, and lived about six years; thence to Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vermont, and lived until March, 1813, when he moved to Potsdam, Saint Lawrence County, New York. He was allowed pension on his application executed April 25, 1818, while residing in Potsdam, New York. The soldier married in March, 1778, in Westmoreland, New Hampshire. The name of his wife was not shown. In 1820, the soldier stated that his wife was aged fifty-seven years, and that they had a daughter, aged sixteen years, residing with them, and ten other children, eight of whom were married. He did not give the names of wife and children."

With this excellent information we can search the vital records of Leominster, Mass.; can find the birth and parentage of his wife in the John Howe Genealogy, p.47; and in the D. A. R. Lineage Books, 21:204; 40:99; 52:446; 70:35; get the names of other children of Manasseh, until we have record of eight of his eleven children. Similarly in D. A. R. Lineage Books, 80:95; 96:220; we find that Ephraim Sawyer (1756-1827) served as sergeant in the Revolution; was born in Leominster, Mass.; died in New Haven, Addison Co., Vt.; and married, 1st, 1778, Abigail -----. The names of three of his children have been obtained. A good sketch of his life as a Baptist minister is found in Hemenway's Vermont Gazeteer, I:746-747. Other references on pages 96 and 743, pay high tribute to his distinguished, zealous and successful labors.

Vital Records of Leominster. BIRTHS:
SAWYER, Abijah, s. Caleb and Lediah, Aug. 14, 1744.
Betsey, d. Caleb and Lydia, Oct. 25, 1750.
Ephraim, s. Caleb and Lediah, Sept. 19, 1756.
Jonathan, s. Caleb and Lediah, Dec. 13, 1747.
Manassa, s. Caleb and Lydia, March 27, 1759.
Sarah, d. Caleb and Lydia, Aug. 26, 1752.
SAWYOUR, Ledia, d. Calab and Ledia, Dec. 8, 1742.

MARRIAGES:
SAWYER, Caleb Jr. and Sarah Roggers, Aug. 1, 1762.
Jonathan and Sarah Battles, Sept. 28, 1766.
There are no deaths of Sawyers in this early period.

Harvard, Mass., Vital Records. BIRTHS:
SAWYER, Caleb, son of Caleb, Jr and Lydia Sawyer, 13 Jan., 1740-1.
Lydia, dau of Caleb Sawyer, Jr and Lydia, bap. 29 May 1743.

Caleb Sawyer, firstborn of Caleb and Lydia, is undoubtedly the "Kaleb Sawyer, d. 10 Mar., 1772; md. Sarah -----; and had a son Abijah, b. 24 Sept., 1765, Swanzey, N. H.; d. 28 Mar., 1823; md. 26 Nov., 1783, Melatiah Graves;" the last couple being the 2nd great-grandparents of Floyd Day of Castle Dale, Utah, who submitted this pedigree to the Church Genealogical Archive. (See pedigree 7H-650; Family Group Record 2aa-10.)

Continuing the Pedigree. The way is now open to continue the line on back. Caleb, the father, was christened at Lancaster, Mass., 19 April, 1720, the son of Jonathan Sawyer and Elizabeth Wheelock. Jonathan was born at Lancaster, 1690; died at Harvard, 30 Sept., 1746; the son of Caleb Sawyer and Sarah Houghton (daughter of of Ralph Houghton and Jane Stowe). Caleb was born at Lancaster 20 Apr., 1659, son of Thomas Sawyer and Mary Prescott (daughter of John Prescott and Mary Platts). The will of Joseph Wheelock of Lancaster (Worcester Probate Office, file 63717) bequeaths to his wife Elizabeth and his eldest daughter Elizabeth Sawyer. This Joseph Wheelock was in turn the son of Gershom Wheelock (son of Ralph and Rebecca) and Hannah Stodder (daughter of John and Anna or Hannah Stodder).

Assignment. Write out answers to the following questions:
1. What record gave proof of the parents of Salome Burt?
2. What steps in research led up to the discovery of the place of birth of Sarah Sawyer?
3. Of what value are the D. A. R. Lineage Books?
4. What new information was sent by Mrs. Henderson?
5. From what different sources were records of the military service of Enos Burt, and the Sawyer brothers, obtained?
6. What important omission was made in the record of the Severance family in the History of Northfield and the History of Deerfield?
7. What records trace the Burt and Sawyer lines to the earliest known progenitor?

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 35--INDIRECT PROOF AND INFERRED RELATIONSHIPS

The Goal--Positive, Documentary Proof. The aim of every genealogist should be to obtain direct, positive, record proof from documentary sources of each connection on the ancestral chain. This is actually attainable in the majority of cases when the families resided in New England, particularly Massachusetts and Connecticut. While extremely difficult to obtain in some cases, yet constant, skilful and painstaking search usually in the end gives the desired absolute proof. The search should go on always until this goal has been reached.

Direct vs. Indirect Evidence. It does frequently happen, nevertheless, that owing to the incompleteness of existing records, no direct record proof of a relationship can at present be obtained. In that event, all available evidence must be carefully gathered and scrutinized, and from it certain tentative conclusions should be derived to guide future research efforts, until finally such facts are found to substantiate the conclusion with which no reasonable person can disagree.

Evidence may be either direct or indirect. Direct evidence of relationships is a statement of parentage, marriage or death recorded in town or church records made officially at the time the events occurred, or entries recorded by parents of their children in a family Bible at that time. Indirect or circumstantial evidence is not always conclusive; and each step in the process of reasoning, and each particular item of fact cited as evidence, must be verified with care. If direct evidence is not attainable at the moment, or is insufficient, we must fall back on indirect or circumstantial evidence, and if there is enough of this we may reach as great certainty as if we had direct evidence. We may cite systematically all individual facts which tend to establish the probability of a relationship; we may cite facts to eliminate all other suggested probable relationships as impossible; we may adduce other facts which indicate this proposed relationship was actually a fact. Although each circumstance, taken singly, may perhaps be interpreted in two or three ways, yet the whole chain of occurrances, taken together, may admit of but one reasonable explanation. When this point is reached the indirect evidence may then be dignified by the name of indirect proof.

Types of Conclusions. All conclusions reached in genealogical investigation should be based on facts. For a conclusion having a very weak foundation of fact we have names such as conjecture, guess, presumption, possibility, surmise, supposition and hypothesis. Yet at the beginning of the solution of a problem, a working hypothesis--something supposed or taken for granted in order to attempt systematically to prove a point in question--becomes necessary as a guide to future discovery. It is provisionally adopted to explain certain facts, and to guide in the investigation of others. An inference is a logical conclusion from established facts; an assumption is something taken for granted without proof. As already quoted in Lesson 3, "Every inference, every hypothesis or theory, is based upon or drawn from facts. Facts never change, but the inferences from them are changeable. Since inferences depend on facts, it follows that they change or may change as new facts are discovered. A fact, once established, remains a permanent part of knowledge. Another fact only adds to the knowledge formerly possessed." (In Search of Truth, by Dr. John A. Widtsoe.) The hypothesis based upon a greater accumulation of facts is dignified by the name of theory--an explanation of facts rendered plausible by an array of evidence; a hypothesis which has undergone verification in a larger number of cases.

Methods of Reasoning. By the method of proof known as deduction we reason from the general to the particular; deducing specific consequences from assumed or established general truths. Thus we might say: 1. All bearing the surname of Badger in New England are descended from the immigrant Giles Badger; 2. Abigail Badger lived in New England; 3. therefore she is a descendant of Giles Badger. The truth of this deduction depends upon the truth of the first and second statement.

Induction, on the other hand, is reasoning from particular facts to general truths, from a part to a whole, from the individual to the universal. It consists of a complete enumeration of all the particulars comprised under the inferred generalization. Thus, we might laboriously trace every Badger in New England back to Giles Badger, and thereby generalize that all Badgers in New England were descended from him. If, later, one of another descent is discovered there, the general conclusion is disproved.

The Process of Elimination. Sometimes, to demonstrate a fact, we first suppose that another conclusion is correct, and then proceed to prove that conclusion an impossibility. This can be continued until finally only the one conclusion remains as a possibility, and it can then be considered as proved.

A Baffling Problem. The mother of Marshall Corridon Kinsman, who came west from Illinois and settled in Provo, Utah, in 1852, being baptized a member of the Church that year, was Sarah Emmons Robinson. The Kinsman Family, page 128, contains this sketch:

"JAMES HALL KINSMAN, son of Ephraim and Mary (p. 94), born in Springfield, N. H., March 11, 1786; married in Williamstown, Vt., SARAH ROBINSON, in 1812. She was born in Putney, Vt., Jan. 14, 1784, the daughter of Solomon and Abigail Robinson. Resided in Williamstown, Vt., where all the children were born. He died in Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., in February, 1853. His widow died in Sheffield, Bureau Co., Ill., June 28, 1866."

The children given are James Watson, b. Nov. 3, 1814; Emily Wheelock, b. July 13, 1816; Denison, b. July 6, 1818; Aaron Boadwin, b. Jan. 16, 1820; Marshall Croydon, b. Sept. 7, 1822; Mary Louisa, b. March 22, 1824; Newell, b. Dec. 30, 1825; Martha Ann, b. Nov. 30, 1827; Lucius, b. Mar. 19, 1830.

For years nothing more could be obtained as to the ancestry of Sarah Emmons Robinson than the above, that she was born in Putney, Vt., Jan. 14, 1784, the daughter of Solomon and Abigail Robinson.

The Search for Additional Evidence. Marshall C. Kinsman was ordained a member of the 9th Quorum of Seventy, Sept. 6, 1855. On page 119 of the record book of that Quorum he is thus described: "Marshall C. Kinsman, b. Sep. 7, 1821, Williamstown, Orange Co., Vermont, son of James H. & Sarah; baptized Sep. 12, 1852."

Shortly afterwards he returned on a mission to the east; during which he revisited his old home in Illinois. While there he copied the following record, which is still preserved in possession of his daughter, now past eighty.

"Princeton, April 6th 1856
James Hall Kinsman Born March 11th 1787
Sarah Emmon Robinson Kinsman his wife Born Jan 13 1785
James Watson Kinsman Born Nov 3 1814
Emily Wheelock Kinsman Born July 13 1816
Denison Kinsman Born July 6 1818
Aaron Bodwin Kinsman Born Jan 16 1820
Marshall Corridon Kinsman Born Sept 7 1821
Mary Louisa Kinsman Born March 22 1823
Newell Kinsman Born Dec 30 1824
Marthe Ann Kinsman Born Nov 28 1826
Lucius Kinsman Born March 19 1830"

(In the above excerpt those names or dates are underlined which differ from those given in The Kinsman Family.)

Still another record among the family papers gives the children of James H. and Sarah Kinsman, differing only from the above in that the initial is given in each case instead of the middle name, and that the year of Newell's birth is given as 1825 instead of 1824.

Biography of Solomon F. Robinson. On pages 229-230 of "The Biographical Record of Bureau, Marshall, Putnam and Stark Counties, Illinois," printed in 1897 is found a sketch of one Solomon F. Robinson. This particular book was consulted because Bureau County was the county where Sarah E. (Robinson) Kinsman died.

SOLOMON F. ROBINSON. This gentleman ranks among the retired farmers who are now living at their ease in the city of Princeton, and who are enjoying the property which they accumulated in their younger years by untiring industry and the closest economy. He was born in Williamstown, Orange county, Vermont, May 13, 1823, and was but twelve years of age when he left his native state and started for Illinois with his parents, Captain David and Lenda (Farnsworth) Robinson, also natives of the Green Mountain state, but the family spent the summer in New York while the father went on to enter land. He obtained his title as captain of a militia company in Vermont during the old training days, and also served in the war of 1812 under General Hull, being present at the surrender of Detroit, for which service his widow afterward received a pension. He was a son of Solomon Robinson, of whom but little is known, while the Farnsworths belonged to an old family of Rutland, Vermont.

In early life Captain Robinson had followed merchandising, but on coming to Bureau county, entered land two miles southeast of Princeton, in Princeton township, and the same fall brought his family to this state, driving the entire distance from Vermont. Their first home here was a small place and the farm consisted of one hundred and twenty acres, but the father later owned three hundred and twenty acres, all in Princeton township. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in

the city, in which for many years he served as deacon, and was known by every one as Deacon Robinson. Politically he was first a whig and later became a free-soil democrat. His death occurred in 1863, and the mother long survived him, dying in 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, at which time she was still well preserved. She too was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

The "Denison" Clue. The Census of Vermont for 1790 lists only one Solomon Robinson. He was living in Westminster, Vt., with 3 males in family over 16; 3 males under 16; 5 females. Since Westminster Township adjoins Putney Township, we are safe in concluding that this is the Solomon Robinson we are seeking.

The same census shows Nathaniel, Nathan, and Reuben Robinson also living in Westminster. We might reason that because all are living in the same township, they must be related. But this would be fallacious; for Nathaniel Robinson and his sons came from Attleborough, Mass., and no Solomon is found in their family.

Similarly, in Williamstown and in Orange Co., Vt., is found another distinct branch of the Robinson family, but this traces back to Rhode Island, and no Solomon among them.

Among printed Robinson records, we find only one Solomon Robinson of the right age to be the one sought. He was born in Falmouth, Mass., April 17, 1744, a descendant of Pastor John Robinson of the Pilgrim Congregation. His line is not traced, but there is no indication that he ever moved to Vermont. (Descendants of Rev. John Robinson, p. 89.)

The extant vital records of Vermont are on file in the office of the Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vt. A request there brought a reply without any hope. "We have searched our Robinson family records prior to 1871 and do not find any record of Solomon and Abigail Robinson or their children's birth, death, or marriage. There are very few Putney Robinsons, but quite a number in Westminster. The early marriage records seldom give names of parents. The 1790 Census of Vermont gives Solomon Robinson as head of a family in Westminster."

When other avenues appear closed, a valuable clue is sometimes found in any unusual names among the children of a family, particularly if one is a surname used as a given name for a child. For example, James Hall Kinsman was the son of of Mary Hall. Mary Hall's mother was Mary Watson; and this accounts for the name of James Watson Kinsman. James Hall Kinsman had a brother Aaron Bodon, for whom he named a son Aaron Bodwin. But nowhere in the Kinsman family is found a Denison Kinsman, save in the family of Sarah E. Robinson. Since Denison is the surname of a well established New England family, this may serve as an important clue.

The Home of Denison Robinson. There is no Denison Robinson in the Census of Vermont for 1790; but in that for Massachusetts we find, on page 40:
"Denison Robinson, Windsor, Berkshire Co., Mass., 1-4-5."

Turning to the vital records of Windsor, Mass., we find that Capt. Denison Robinson and his wife Melisient had eight children recorded there, five of whom (born between 1769 and 1778) are stated to have been born in Hardwick, Mass. All this is confirmed by the vital records of Hardwick. At Hardwick it shows "Denison, s. of Thomas and Mary, born Sept. 18, 1746." But no Solomon appears upon the records of Hardwick.

Eliminating Impossible Lines. There are numerous Robinsons listed in Hardwick Vital Records. Much time can be saved in grouping those by consulting the History of Hardwick. This shows three distinct families, apparently unrelated, have lived in that town. First came Samuel Robinson, 1707-1767, born in Cambridge, Mass.; md. in 1732, Mercy Leonard, and had eleven children between 1733 and 1759, but no Solomon nor Denison. He was a military leader, and a prominent citizen; and his family of sons were all prominent, one of them becoming Governor of Vermont. In 1761, Samuel commenced a settlement in the unbroken wilderness of what is now Bennington, Vt. A descendant of this line traveled about on horseback, and compiled quite a complete family genealogy, and we may safely conclude that Solomon is not of this lineage.

Second, the history sketches the record of Thomas Robinson, of Scituate and Boston, who by his second wife, Mary Cogan (dau. of John), had a son Thomas, bap. at Scituate 5 Mar., 1653-4. This Thomas m. Sarah Denison (dau. of Edward Denison of Roxbury), and had, among others, a son James, b. at Boston, 15 Mar. 1689-90. James m. Patience Ruggles, daughter of Capt. Samuel Ruggles of Roxbury, 3 July, 1711, and had the following children:

1. JAMES, b. 1 Mar., 1711-12, Boston, Mass.; md. 3 July, 1739, at Hardwick, Elizabeth Smith. They had children in regular succession from 1740 to 1760, but no Solomon.

ii. THOMAS, b. 15 Sep., 1713, Boston; d. young.

iii. SAMUEL, b. 1 Nov., 1715, Rochester, Mass.; md. there, 20 Oct., 1737, Elizabeth Doty (dau. Joseph Doty, Jr.) Children: Samuel, b. 22 Nov., 1742; Sarah, b. 31 Oct., 1744; md. Aaron Hunt, 24 Oct., 1765; Isaac, b. 20 Jan., 1746-7, a physician, after 1 Mar., 1788, removed to Stamford, Vt.; Joseph, b. 29 Feb., 1752. No Solomon here.

iv. THOMAS, b. 20 Apr., 1718, Rochester; d. 4 or 5 Jan., 1802, Hardwick; md. int. 23 Nov., 1744, at Hardwick, Mary Warner. Children: Denison, b. 18 Sept., 1746; d. 17 Nov. 1827, at Adams, Mass.; md. int. 10 Apr., 1769, Millecent Cutler;captain of Harwick militia; removed to Windsor about 1780; Thomas, Jr., b. 10 Feb., 1753; d. 31 Aug., 1815; md. 11 Apr., 1776, Rebecca Paige; Mary, b. 3 Dec., 1758; d. 29 Mar., 1836; md. 20 Jan., 1780, Timothy Paige. (Her son was Lucius R. Paige, author of the History of Hardwick. Hence, although the family of Thomas is not large, and children were not born with the same regularity as in the other families, it does not seem possible he would omit children from his mother's own family.)

v. SARAH, b. 9 July, 1720, Rochester; pub. 3 Jan. 1745-6, to marry Ebenezer Spooner.

vi. DOROTHY, b. 10 Mar., 1722-3, Rochester; md. twice; d. at Rochester 25 Sept., 1810.

vii. DENISON, b. 16 July, 1725, Rochester; d. at Barre, Mass., prob. Nov., 1803; md. 12 Oct., 1752, Martha Perry. He removed to Barre about 1754, and resided near the Hardwick line. Children (born regularly between 1753 and 1767): Lucy; Lucy, again: Abigail; Martha; Elizabeth; Denison; Elijah; and Hannah.

viii. JOSEPH, b. 13 Sept., 1727, Rochester; d. 16 Dec., 1814, Barre, Mass.; md. (pub.) 7 July, 1753, Martha Hedge. Children (born in regular succession from 1754 to 1763: Mary; Dorothy; Lemuel; Martha; Samuel Hedge; Elishua; besides these six others are named in their father Joseph's will: Levi; James; Joseph; Lydia, Elizabeth, Rebecca.

ix. HANNAH, b. 16 Nov., 1730, Rochester; md. 31 Aug., 1764, Benjamin Green.

James, the father of these children, removed from Boston to Rochester, and from there in the spring of 1757 to Hardwick, where several of his children had already settled. Dorothy alone of his children remained in Rochester; all the others made their home in either Hardwick or Barre.

Third, the family of a Jonathan Robinson, of Raynham, settled in Hardwick after 1787--too late to be considered in connection with the ancestry of Solomon Robinson.

Thus are eliminated from the problem all but the second family, that of Thomas. It is in this line that the name of Denison is borne by several descendants, because of an intermarriage with the Denison family. Of the sons of James Robinson and Patience Ruggles, James, Samuel and Thomas made their home in Hardwick; Denison and Joseph in Barre. Evidently all lived near the dividing line between Barre and Hardwick. James and Thomas seem to be eliminated, having no Solomon; Denison and Joseph were married too late, apparently, to have had a son with nine in his family in 1790, as had Solomon Robinson. The only remaining son--Samuel--likewise had no Solomon. This would eliminate the entire line, if we accept this as final.

The Marriage of Solomon Robinson. Let us examine again the group and sketch of this Samuel, our last hope. He was married in 1737, at the age of 22. His firstborn (as listed) was Samuel, b. 22 Nov., 1742; then Sarah, 1744; Isaac, 1746-7; Joseph, 1752. There is a possibility of one or more children being born between 1738-1742; and between 1747-1752. It is not likely that our Solomon was born after that date. The sketch of Samuel does seem rather incomplete: "SAMUEL the f. was w weaver; he rem. from Rochester to Hardwick before 13 May 1740, at which date he bought a farm on the River road to Barre, adjoining the estate of his brother James, and prob. res. there until 31 Aug. 1762, when he purchased of his sister Hannah their father's homestead on the Ware road. His death does not appear on record; but the widow of his son Joseph informed me, many years ago, that he d. in Mar., 1784, and that his w. Elizabeth rem. to Vermont (prob. to Stamford, where her son Isaac resided), and d. about 1805, a. 88." (page 472.)

We next logically consult the vital records of Barre, Mass. At last we are rewarded with something directly helpful. Among the marriages is this entry:

"ROBINSON, Solomon and Abigail Badger, Dec. 31, 1767."

This would appear to be the couple we are seeking, and in proximity with the Robinson family which carried the name of Denison. Yet not a single further entry is found regarding either. Was he a son of Samuel? If so, when was he born? The median age for a young man to marry is about 25; if Soloman married at 25 he was born about 1742. But Samuel had a son Samuel born in that year. Perhaps he was older, and born between 1738-1742. In the vital records of Rochester, Mass., we find:

Samuel, s. Samuel and Elizabeth, bp. Apr. 1, 1739." This narrows the possible period to probably 1740 or 1741. There is also, to complicate matters, an Oliver Robinson, who married in Barre, 7 Oct. 1762, Elizabeth Heald. Was he also a son of Samuel, and if so, when was he born?

In Search of Direct Proof. Despite all these particulars favoring the conclusion that Solomon was a son of Samuel and his wife Elizabeth Doty, this is only an inferred relationship. A genealogist should not rest content with such a questionable connection, however plausible, if direct proof is obtainable. Fortunately such appears to be the case. Following the statement that Samuel died in March, 1784; we consult the "Index to the Probate Records of the County of Worcester, Mass., 1731-1881." There is listed "Samuel Robinson, Hardwick, Will 1784. Case 50915." Immediately a letter is addressed to the Register of Probate at Worcester, with fee for a copy of this will.

Thus we secure the will of Samuel Robinson of Hardwick, Mass., in photostat, dated 20 Dec., 1781; proved 6 April, 1784; which bequeaths to wife Elizabeth, son Samuel, son Isaac, son Joseph, and daughter Sarah; "grandson James, son of my son Samuel;" granddaughter Elizabeth Robinson. Son Isaac, sole executor. It makes not a mention of any son Solomon! So again the question of his parentage is left open--a real example of the uncertainty of inferred relationships. We note, however, that the son Samuel had already received his portion of the estate. Solomon, if a son, may also have previously been given his share.

The Family of Solomon Robinson. Another method of obtaining certain evidence is to search out the complete family of Solomon. We only know of two children: David, a captain in the War of 1812 (a David Robinson was a soldier of 1812 from Williamstown--Hemenway's Vermont Gazeteer 2:1145[2]); and Sarah Emmons Robinson. The census indicates nine in 1790.

The "Index to Genealogical Periodicals," by Jacobus, directs us to the New England Registor, volumes 47:410-414; 58:54-62, for "Baptisms from the Records of the First Church of Barre, Mass., 1767-1831, the Births not being on Town Records." These entries were communicated by Franklin Rice, Esq., of Worcester. Again success rewards the continued search. One entry reads: "1768, May 15. Isaac, son of Sol. Robinson." This is in 57:410. Here also are found Levi, Lydia, Betty, Rebeckah, five of the six children of Joseph Robinson missing from the printed Barre Vital Records. Yet no other child of Solomon is found.

We resort next to military records. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution" gives the service of "SOLOMON ROBINSON. Private, Capt. John Boynton's co., Col. Nathan Sparhawk's reg't; entered service July 27, 1777; discharged Aug. 23, 1777; service 34 days, under Col. Job Cushing on expedition to Bennington, including travel (113 miles) home." (p. 467.)

Turning next to the records of the three officers we ascertain that Nathan Sparhawk was colonel of the 7th Worcester County Regiment, which was raised in the towns of Rutland, Petersham, Hutchinson, Athol, Templeton, Winchendon, Royalston and Hubbardston. The regiment marched to reinforce Gen. Stark at Bennington, Aug. 21, 1777. John Boynton captain in the same regiment, but this regiment on the expedition to Bennington, July 27--Aug. 25, 1777, was commanded by Col. Job Cushing.

This indicates that Solomon Robinson may have been living in one of the above-mentioned towns in 1777. Printed vital records of these towns can be rapidly consulted in a Library. Not until we take up Templeton Records is anything found. But in Templeton are recorded these children of "Solomon and Hannah" Robinson: Isaac, b. March 28, 1769; Hannah, b. Aug. 9, 1770; Abigail, b. Sept. 17, 1773; William, b. Oct. 17, 1775; Solomon, b. Aug. 1, 1778.

My theory is that the mother's name is wrongly entered, and should rightly be Abigail. Of course the first wife could have died, and these be children of a second wife Hannah; but if so how could Sarah Emmons be a daughter of Solomon and Abigail in 1784 or 1785? To get the birth date of the son David Robinson, we write to the Veterans Administration at Washington, D. C., for his pension application.

Who Was Abigail Badger? The wife of Solomon Robinson likewise presents a problem. There is no birth record of an Abigail Badger at Barre nor in any of the towns round about. In the "Giles Badger and His Descendants" printed volume we find in the index only two Abigails entered, who could possibly be the wife of Solomon. One was the daughter of Benjamin Badger, and was baptized in the Second Church in Boston, June 14, 1741. The other was the daughter of Daniel Badger, Jr., and was born at Union, Conn., March 10, 1747. If the Badger Genealogy is complete, the search narrows down to these two. Neither is shown to have married according to the

printed record, but the author expressly warns us that the later generations have not been followed out completely. Boston Marriages, 1752-1800, p. 42, give the marriage of Abiel Lincoln & Abegail Badger, Dec. 2, 1761. Which leaves she of Union, Conn., as the only remaining eligible.

The History of Union, Conn., gives a good sketch of this Badger family, tracing the line thus: Abigail[6], Daniel, Jr.[5], Capt. Daniel[4], Nathaniel[3], John[2], Giles[1]. It shows that Abigail's mother, Elizabeth Fuller, died when Abigail was two days old. She had a brother Ephraim, born 1742; and half-brothers Daniel, born 1748; Elisha, born 1750; Josiah, born 1751 and Gideon, born February 24, 1764. (page 271.)

Daniel Badger was a member of a militia company in Westminster, Vt., Oct. 17, 1780; and served with Windham Co. troops until 1784. (Vermont Revolutionary Rolls, pp. 267, 629, 804.) Prior to this, Daniel Badger of Templeton, Mass., enlisted in 1775 and 1776. Gideon Badger, Putney (also given Westminster), was a private in 1775, in the same regiment with Daniel. In 1781, Gideon Badger, age 16, and Josiah Badger, age 29, both residing at South Brimfield, enlisted for three years. (Mass. Soldiers and Sailors.) (Now South Brimfield was just north of Union, Conn., over the line into Massachusetts.) By 1790 Gideon Badger was living at Brattleboro, Windham Co., Vt.; and two Daniels and Elisha Badger were at Hartland, Windsor Co., Vt. A younger Gideon was also at this latter place. (Vermont Census, 1790.) The older Gideon was undoubtedly the brother of Daniel Badger, Jr.

Thus we can trace members of this family from Union to South Brimfield, to Templeton, and to Putney and Westminster, Vt., the last three being the very places where Solomon Robinson and Abigail Badger, his wife, resided.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 36 - THE VITAL RECORDS OF CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut State Library at Hartford. "To the genealogist and descendants of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry our large collection of official records consisting of musterrolls, pay-rolls, lists, receipts and miscellaneous manuscripts, made available by minute indexing, the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records - the names in each town arranged alphabetically - supplemented by our collection of genealogies and local histories, is the one department thought of." (Report of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, July 12, 1923.)

A helpful publication to researchers was issued in 1923 by the National Genealogical Society, being an address on "Sources of Information in Connecticut" by Julia E. Clarke Brush. Referring to the State Library she says: "Enough cannot be said in praise of its wonderful collection, a treasure house for searchers in every field; * * * Genealogists and historians especially prize the Lucius Barnes Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records. * * * The early manuscript Probate Records of many Connecticut towns are also in the State Library vaults and can be examined upon application. The office of the Secretary of State has its wealth of material: Land Records, 1640-1673; Colony Records of Deeds and Patents, 1723-4; State Records of Deeds and Patents of Land, 1795-1846; * * * Revolutionary War Muster Rolls - Soldiers Accounts, etc. 36 volumes; * * * Our State Librarian has had photostat copies of all the Connecticut Census Records from 1800-1850, inclusive, made which are invaluable to those not able to see the original at Washington."

Connecticut has had officially compiled a general index of all the Land Records of the various towns of the state. These Land Records contain much genealogical data. There are 169 towns grouped in eight counties. Many of the original files of probate districts relating to personal estates have been permanently deposited with the State Library as well as many other court files.

A most valuable contribution to genealogy is their Index of Vital Records. Appreciating the inestimable value of preserving the original early records of the towns, which were very old, badly worn and unindexed, General Lucius B. Barbour, at his own expense, during a period of fifteen years, had copies made of all the vital records of the towns of Connecticut prior to 1850, the entries being copied in their original form of spelling. These copies were then presented to the State Library, which has recopied and indexed all names appearing therein. A card was made for each entry, then the cards were arranged alphabetically and the alphabetical list of entries copied upon sheets 11 x 14 inches. These pages were then bound in book form, so that for each town they have in the State Library at Hartford an alphabetical list of the vital records of that town. The cards were then combined into one large file alphabetically and form a general card index of vital records for the whole state, and are available for patrons of the State Library. Requests for help from this Index, addressed to the State Librarian, Connecticut State Library at Hartford, Connecticut, invariably receive courteous consideration, and if too much research is not involved, replies to queries are sent without charge. Where extensive research is required, the Librarian refers your request to some recommended genealogist.

A Research Problem in Connecticut. To demonstrate the helpfulness of this consolidated Index of Vital Records and also of the vital records arranged alphabetically for each town, let us take an example of a family tracing back to Connecticut. Bethia Rowley, wife of Anthony Zufelt of Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, New York, was the daughter of Timothy Rowley and his wife, Bethia Crocker. Timothy Rowley was living in Stephentown, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1790, with two males in family over 16, one male under 16, and two females. His daughter Bethia was at that time married. His son Timothy, Jr. is also shown at Stephentown in 1790 with one male over 16 and two females. Another son, Eldridge Rowley, died August 7, 1849, age 74 at Lansingburg. (Vital Records of Rensselaer County, Town of Lansingburg, page 12).

Revolutionary Service of Timothy Rowley. This Timothy Rowley served in the Fourth Regiment, Albany County Militia, along with his brother, Lieut. Reuben Rowley, and nephew Sylvester Rowley (Ryley). (New York in the Revolution, pages 104, 106.)

He is not to be confused with another Timothy Rowley who enlisted near Fiskhill, New York, about September, 1778, in Col. Goose Van Schaick's New York Regiment, and was discharged June 8, 1783. This latter Timothy was allowed pension on his application executed May 13, 1818, at which time he was 72 years of age, and resided in Jerusalem, Ontario County, New York. In 1820 he was a resident of Wayne, Steuben County, New York, and at that time referred to his wife Mary, aged about 56 years of age, and his step-son, Aaron B. Purdy, aged 12 years. (Letter from Bureau of Pensions, November 18, 1929.)

The first Timothy Rowley was either dead or removed from Rensselaer County by 1800, for the census for that year shows only one Timothy - Timothy Rowley, Jr. residing there with 2 males under 10, one male between 26 and 45, one female under 10, one between 10 and 16, and one female between 26 and 45. Reuben Rowley and David Rowley, brothers of Timothy, Sr., are both listed in this census as well as that of 1790.

A Veteran of the French-Indian War. That Timothy Rowley formerly resided in Litchfield County, Connecticut, is shown by this entry from the Connecticut Historical Society Collections, Vol. 9, page 58: The French-Indian War Rolls for the year 1755 contain a muster roll of the 6th Company - Captain, Samuel Pettibone of Goshen; Abraham Daton of New Gilbert, 1st Lieut.; Jehiel Barnum of Kent, 2nd Lieut. - including the name of Timothy Rowley, enlisted September 9, 1755;dismissed December 2, 1755.

Two Timothy Rowleys. A personal search was made in the Consolidated Index of Connecticut Vital Records at Hartford. The first result was disappointing, yielding only one entry relating to a Timothy Rowley, viz.: "Timothy Rowley married Jemima Dibble, March 9, 1769." (Cornwall Vital Records 1:86.) The history of Cornwall, Connecticut, page 455, shows that this Jemima Dibble was born 1 May, 1744, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Dibble, formerly of Norwalk, Connecticut, and his first wife, Dorcas. She married 9 Mar., 1769, Timothy Rowley. There is apparently no further mention of the latter in Cornwall Vital Records. He served in Capt. Rogor's Company from Cornwall Connecticut in the 2nd Battalion (Col. Gay's), Wadsworth Brigade, in the year 1776. (Connecticut Men of the Revolution, page 397.) The following reference undoubtedly refers to him also: "ROWLEY, TIMOTHY, Sharon, Conn. Descriptive list of deserters from 15th Mass. regt. commander by Col. John Paterson, dated Ticonderoga, July 23, 1776; Capt. Sloan's co; age, 25 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 10 in.; complexion, dark; residence, Sharon, Conn.; deserted July 1, 1776." (Massachusetts Soldiers & Sailors of the Revolutionary War, Vol. XIII, p. 633.)

His age may have been slightly underestimated in this report, and he is almost certainly the Timothy who enlisted in Dutchess Co., New York, September, 1778, and served throughout the war in the New York Line.

The Marriage of Timoth Rowley and Bethia Crocker. One of the limitations of the Index to Vital Records of Connecticut is thus made apparent. Both Timothy Rowleys were evidently married in Connecticut, yet the marriage of only the younger one of the two is found in the Index. However, since the Index does not contain entries from Church Records, a search was made through the indexes of the set of volumes entitled "Early Connecticut Marriages," made up of records of marriages gleaned from Church Records. In marriages from the record of the First Congregational Church in East Haddam, was found this desired entry:

"Timothy Rowley of ye Oblong & Bathia Crocker, Dec. 3, 1761." (Sixth Book, p. 121.)

The Oblong was a district in Dutchess County, New York. Evidently Timothy was residing there at the time of his marriage. It was not far westward from Sharon and Cornwall, Conn., where the other Timothy resided. Evidently the two were close relatives.

A Printed Rowley Genealogy. There were in early times two distinct Rowley families in Connecticut--one descended from Thomas Rowley, and early settler of Windsor, Conn.; the other from Moses[2] Rowley (Henry[1]), who came to East Haddam, Conn., from Falmouth, Mass., in 1692. This is clearly set forth in a printed genealogical record of "Henry Rowley and Some of His Descendants," by Homer W. Brainard, Hartford, Conn., and printed in the New York Record, volume 37 (1906). From this article we learn that Moses Rowley and his wife Elizabeth Fuller had, among others, a son Moses[3] Rowley, who had in turn a son Moses[4] Rowley (b. abt. 1679; md. (1) --------; md. (2) Sept. 7, 1707, Martha Porter; md. (3) Sept. 25, 1729, Sarah Chapman. This Moses[4] Rowley also had a son Moses[5] Rowley, to whom the author assigns the following family (p. 203):

25. MOSES[5] ROWLEY (Moses,[4] Moses,[3] Moses,[2] Henry[1]), b. Sept. 5, 1713, in East Haddam; d. after 1773, probably in Richmond, Mass.; m. about 1735-6, Mary -----. "Mary, wife of Moses Rowley, Jr., admitted to church in East Haddam, Sept. 5, 1736," and she united with the church at Kent, Conn., on May 6, 1744. This Moses Rowley is found in many towns. Deeds in the several places show that he resided until 1739 in Middletown, Conn.; from 1739 to 1743 in Sharon, Conn.; from 1743 to 1745 in Kent; from 1746 to 1748 in the Oblong, N. Y.; and from 1748 to 1772 in Kent, and after 1773 in Richmond, Mass. In Kent he lived on a tract of land west of Housatonic river, which is described as being in "Scatacook," a part of Algor's grant. He also bought large tracts of Jobez Castle and Robert Watson, and appears to have been an enterprising man. His dwelling was near Macedonia Brook in Kent, and near the line between Connecticut and New York.

Children:
i. Thomas, bap. Sept. 19, 1736, in East Haddam.
ii. Martha, bap. Sept. 19, 1736, in East Haddam; m. John(?) Cahoon of Oblong, N. Y.; alive in 1772.
iii. Timothy, bap. April 17, 1737, in East Haddam; m. Dec. 3, 1761, Bethiah, dau. of Ebenezer Crocker of East Haddam, and settled in the Oblong.
42 iv. Aaron, bap. May 30, 1739, in East Haddam.
v. Nathaniel, b. -------; d. Jan. 6, 1741-2, in Sharon, Conn.
vi. Mary, b. May 9, 1745, in Kent.
vii. Reuben, b. Feb. 7, 1748, in the Oblong.
viii. Moses (twins, b. April 6, 1752, in Kent.
ix. Daniel(
x. David, b. Sept. 6, 1755, in Kent.

Verifying the Printed Word. Notwithstanding this account is prepared by a well known genealogist of Connecticut, we should follow the invariable rule to check all such tabulations with the original records. A complete copy was made of all Rowley entries in the bound books in the Library at Hartford for East Haddam, Colchester, Middletown, Sharon, Kent, Hebron and Windsor. All of these relating to a Moses Rowley are reproduced below.

EAST HADDAM:

Rowley, Rowle, Rowlee (see also Ryle)
Anna m. William Olmstead, Nov. 5, 1743.
Anne, d. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. Apr. 5, 1716, in Colchester.
Daniel, s. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. March 12, 1720, in Colchester.
Daniel m. Bethiah Langrell, Jan. 24, 1744-5.
(Bethiah, d. Daniel & Bethiah, b. Mar. 9, 1746.)
Lidia, d. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. Sept. 17, 1718.
Marcy, s. (sic) Moses, Jr., b. Oct. 28, 1729.
Marcy m. Matthias Spencer, June 23, 1746.
Martha, d. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. Feb. 11, 1710, in Colchester.
Martha m. Thomas Fuller, Jr., Sept. 10, 1734.
Mary, d. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. Dec. 5, 1708, in Colchester.
Mary, w. of Moses, d. June 9, 1764, in the 97 y. of her age.
Mehitable, d. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. May 20, 1723, in East Haddam.
Moses, Jr., m. Martha Porter, Sept. 7, 1707. (L. R. 3:16.)
Moses, s. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. Sept. 5, 1713, in Colchester.
Moses, Jr., m. Sarah Chapman, Sept. 25, 1729.
Moses d. July 16, 1735.
Moses, s. Ebenezer & Mary, b. Nov. 22, 1739; d. Aug. 25, 1757.
Moses, s. Eleazer & Abigail, b. Jan. 30, 1766; d. July 18, 1774.
Nathan, s. Moses, Jr., b. July 22, 1726.
Nathaniel, s. Moses, Jr. & Sarah, b. Mar. 3, 1733; d. Nov. ( ), 1741.
R(o)(u)bin, s. Moses, Jr. & Martha, b. Sept. 23, 1725.
R(e)ubin, s. Moses, Jr. & Martha, d. Aug. 12, 1747.
Sarah, d. Moses, Jr. & Sarah, b. June 19, 1730.
Sarah m. Thomas Gates, Jr., both of E. Haddam, May 30, 1751.

COLCHESTER:

Rowley, Rowlee, Rowle
Ann (d. Moses & Martha), b. Apr. 5, 1716. (L-1:445.)
Martha (d. Moses & Martha), b. Feb. 11, 1710/11.
Mary (d. Moses & Martha), b. Dec. 15, 1708.
Moses m. Martha Porter, Sept. ( ), 1707.
Moses (s. Moses & Martha), b. Sept. 5, 1714.

MIDDLETOWN:

Rowley, Rowle, Rowly
Elizabeth, d. Moses & Mehitabel, b. Dec. 10, 1732. (1:79.)

SHARON:
Rowley, Rowlle
Nathaniell, s. Moses, d. Jan. 6, 1741-2. (LR 2:16.)

KENT:
Rowley, etc.
Daniel (twin with Moses), (s. Moses & Mary), b. Apr. 6, 1752. (1:71.)
David, (s. Moses & Mary), b. Sept. 6, 1755. (1:71.)
Mary, (d. Moses & Mary), b. May 9, 1745. (1:71.)
Moses, (twin with Daniel), (s. Moses & Mary), b. Apr. 6, 1752. (1:71.)
Reuben, (s. Moses & Mary), b. Feb. 7, 1748, in Oblong. (1:71.)

HEBRON:

Rowley, Rowle, Rowlee, Rowleey, Rowly
Elisabeth m. Nath(anie)ll Darbe, Oct. 22, 1752. (2:18.)
Lydia m. Joseph Philps, Jr., Jan. 21, 1741. (1:34.)
Mary m. Eb(e)nezer Fuller, Sept. 30, 1738. (1:43.)
Mary m. Thomas Goslin, May 3, 1759. (2:34.)
Nathan, Jr., m. Hannah Phelps, both of Hebron, May 15, 1753. (2:96.)

No entries at Windsor relate to the family of a Moses Rowley.

East Haddam Church Records. A typewritten copy of the "Record of the First Congregational Church at East Haddam, Conn.," the original of which is now in the hands of Mrs. Oscar P. Fowler, Moodus, Conn., is in the Library of the Genealogical Society of Utah. There are a number of Rowley entries, from which the following are selected:

Dec. --, 1704. Moses Rowley, Senr. was bapt. and four of his children, viz:-- John, Ebenezer, Jonathan and Mehitabel. (p. 3.)
May 26, 1723. A child of Moses Rowley's Junr. was bapt. on his wife's account wch was called Mehetabel. (p. 15.)
July 5, 1730. A child of Moses Rowle Junrs bapt. called Sarah. (p. 22.)
May 23, 1731. Were bapt Moses Rowlee's the 3d and Mehitabel his wife also their two children, viz: Nathan and Marcy. (p. 23.)
Apr. 1, 1733. One of Br. Moses Rowlees ye 3 was bapt and called Elizabeth.
Apr. 15, 1733. Were bapt. one of Moses Rowlee Junrs children called Nathanl. (p. 24.)
June 13, 1736. A child of Br. Moses Rowles was bapt and called Mehetabel. (p. 28.)
Sept. 19, 1736. Two children of Moses Rowlee Junrs was bapt on his wife's account, the one called Thomas and the other Martha. (p. 28.)
Apr. 17, 1737. A child of Moses Rowle Junrs was bapt on his wife's account and called Timothy. (p. 28.)
May 20, 1739. A child of Moses Rowley ye 3d was bapt on his wife's account and called Aron. (p. 30.)
July 8, 1739. A child of Br. Moses Rowles was bapt and called Mary.(p.30.)
Dec. 23, 1739. A child of Ebenezer Rowles was bapt on his wife's account and called Moses. (p. 30.)
Aug. 8, 1773. Eleazer Rowley's children were bapt and named Olive, Moses Beckley. (p. 52.)

Cemetery Inscriptions. Here we are evidently dealing with a confusing group of Moses Rowleys, all living in East Haddam and vicinity at the same time. Before drawing final conclusions we must supplement the vital and church records with available cemetery inscriptions, wills, deeds, etc., for helpful as vital records are they may easily be misinterpreted if studied alone.

Some "Inscriptions at East Haddam, Conn.," were published in the New England Register, volume 80, page 425, including:
Mrs. Mary Rowley, relict of Mr. Moses Rowley, died June 9, 1764, in 97th year.
Moses Rowley, son of Mr. Ebenezer & Mrs. Mary Rowley, died Aug. 25, 1757, in his 10th year.
Moses, son of Eleazar & Mrs. Abigail Rowley, died July 28, 1774, in his 9th year.

The New England Register, 43:254, printed also "Memoranda of All the Inscriptions in the Old Burying Ground at Colchester, Conn., with some notes from the Town Records." Among the entries are these:
416. Mrs. Bethia, wife of Mr. Daniel Rowle, d. 7 May, 1750, in 25th yr.
417. Bethia, d. of Daniel and Bethia Rowle, d. 8 Jan., 1749, in 3d yr.
418. Reuben, son of Moses and Martha Rowlee, d. 12 Aug., 1747 in 22 yr.
Administration was granted, 14 Sept., 1747, to Daniel Rowlee (see 416), on Estate of Reuben Rowlee (no. 418) of East Haddam, deed.

Wills of Two Moses Rowleys. There are three printed volumes of "Early Connecticut Probate Records--Hartford District." In volume 2:107, is found the will of Moses Rowley, Sr., dated 16 Aug., 1704; inventory taken 15 June, 1705; proved 8 Mar., 1705-6; who bequeaths to sons Moses Rowley, Matthew Rowley, daughter Mohitaboll Fuller; "my wife;" sons Moses Rowley and John Fuller, executors. That this will does not mention all the children is apparent from this list of births at Barnstable, Mass., the former home of Moses Rowley, Sr.:

Moses Rowley and Elizabeth Fuller Married 22 April 1652
his Daughter Mary Born 20th March 1653
his Son Moses 10th Nov^{r} 1654
a Child yt Died ye 15 august 1656
Shobal & Mehitable 11 Jan'y 1660
his Daughter Sarah Born 16th Sept 1662
his Son Aaron 1st May 1666
his Son John 22 Octo^{r} 1667 (Mayflower Descendant 12:153--Barnstable V. R.)

There was also the son Matthew (mentioned in the will); and still another son Nathan, b. abt. 1664. Elizabeth Fuller was the daughter of Captain Matthew Fuller, who in his will dated Barnstable, 25 July, 1678, mentions "my Daughter Elizabeth Rowley the wife of Moses Rowley; Sarah Rowley the Daughter of Moses Rowley; and Moses Rowley seni^{r} my sone in law." (Mayflower Descendant 13:7-9.)

The son Moses Rowley, born 10 Nov., 1654, came with his father to East Haddam. His will was dated there 24 Mar., 1734-5; inventory 19 Aug., 1735; bequeaths to sons Moses, Samuel, Ebenezer and Jonathan Rowley; son John Rowley; daughter Hannah Rowley; daughters Mary Olmsted, Nem Fuller and Mehetabell Chapman. Sons Samuel Rowley of Hebron and Ebenezer of East Haddam executors. No record has been found of the births of these children.

Moses Rowley, 3rd. In addition to these three Moses Rowleys--Moses^{2} Rowley (Henry^{1}), who died in 1705; his son Moses^{3}, who died in 1735; and the latter's son Moses^{4}, all residents of East Haddam--there was still another Moses^{4} Rowley, son of Nathan^{3} (Moses^{2}, Henry^{1}), who was born at Falmouth, Mass., in Feb., 1704-5; died about 1779, at Chatham, Conn.; married 3 July, 1724, Mehitabel Weeks. On July 19, 1733 Ebenezer Rowley of Haddam (east side), sold to Moses Rowley, the third, of East Haddam, land in Middletown. In 1748 he was transferred to the parish of East Haddam.

Arrangement of Entries in Family Groups. With all these facts before us we can now begin to arrange the individuals listed into their respective families. The four children of "Mose Rowly, Senr." baptized in Dec., 1704, are the children of Moses^{3} Rowley who died in 1735; for all four of them--John, Ebenezer, Jonathan and Mehitabel-- are mentioned in his will. Thus we have identified the Moses, Sr., of the Church Record. "Mary, w. of Moses, d. June 9, 1764, in the 97 y. of her age."

Let us next group the children of Moses^{4} Rowley and his wife Martha Porter, who were married Sept. 7, 1707, at which time he is called "Moses, Jr." These are:

i. Mary, b. 15 Dec., 1708, Colchester, Conn.
ii. Martha, b. 11 Feb., 1710/11, Colchester, Conn.
iii. Moses, b. 5 Sept., 1714 (1713 in East Haddam records),Colchester,Conn.
iv. Anne, b. 5 Apr., 1716, Colchester, Conn.
v. Lydia, b. 17 Sept., 1718.
vi. Daniel, b. 12 Mar., 1720, Colchester, Conn.; md. 24 Jan., 1744-5, Bethiah Langrell.
vii. Mehitabel, b. 20 May, 1723, East Haddam, Conn.; bapt. 26 May, 1723.
viii. Reuben, b. 23 Sept., 1725, East Haddam; d. there 12 Aug., 1747.

Martha, wife of Moses Rowley, Jr., apparently died between 1725-1729, and he married, 2nd, 25 Sept., 1729, Sarah Chapman. "Sarah late wife of Moses Rowley d. Sept. 20, 1757, in 67th year." (Gravestone record at Moodus, town of East Haddam, as quoted by Mr. Brainerd in N. Y. Record 37:65.) Their children were:

i. Sarah, b. 19 June, 1730, East Haddam, Conn.; bap. 5 July, 1730.
ii. Nathaniel, 3 Mar., 1733, East Haddam, Conn.; bap. 15 Apr., 1733; d. Nov., 1741.

Children of Moses Rowley, 3rd and Mehitabel Weeks: (In the East Haddam Church Records he is called Moses, 3d; also Brother Moses Rowley.)

i. Nathan, b. 22 July, 1726, East Haddam, Conn.; bap. 23 May, 1731.
ii. Marcy, b. 28 Oct., 1729, East Haddam, Conn.; bap. 23 May, 1731.
iii. Elizabeth, b. 10 Dec., 1732, Middletown, Conn.; bap. 1 Apr., 1733, East Haddam.
iv. Mehitabel, bap. 13 June, 1736, East Haddam, Conn.
v. Mary, bap. 8 July 1739, East Haddam, Conn. (She is omitted from the family as given in N. Y. Record 37:103.)

Finally we have the remaining entries relating to the children of Moses^{5} Rowley (Moses^{4}, Moses^{3}, Moses^{2}, Henry^{1}) and his wife Mary -----. None of his children are recorded in the Land Records of East Haddam. In the Church Records he is in 1736 and 1737 called Moses, Junr., his grandfather Moses^{3} by this time being dead; but in 1739 he is called Moses Rowley ye 3d. "Mary, wife of Moses Rowley, Jr.,

admitted to church in East Haddam, Sept. 5, 1736." (N. Y. Rec. 37:203.) Evidently the husband never joined the church there. The first child, Thomas, died at Richmond, Mass., 3 Jan. 1820, a. 87; which would make his year of birth 1732 or 1733. "Abigail, w. Thomas Rowley, d. July 27, 1810, a. 75." (Richmond V. R.) They seem to have had no children; at least none are with them in the Census of 1790, at Richmond. Aaron, the fourth child, died as Col. Aaron Rowley, at Richmond. There is a bound hand-written MS. copy of the Richmond Congregational Church Record in the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Boston, in which is recorded: "Colo Aaron Rowley died March 1, 1799, age 60 years. 'In the field of action his martial bravery was a rallying point for his fellow citizens.' Anna, wife of Colo. Aaron Rowley died April 18th 1799, aged 61 years." There is an extensive military record of Aaron Rowley obtainable.

The births and baptisms of the remaining children, as found in the church records of East Haddam, and the vital records of Kent and Sharon, Conn., check with those quoted on page 3 of this lesson.

The above example will demonstrate not only the wealth of data available in Connecticut vital records, but also the paramount necessity of using other records in conjunction with them to complete the record of any family. This will be at once still more apparent if you endeavor to place the marriage of each child in each of the above groups, having recourse only to the vital records.

METHODS OF TRACING PEDIGREES

LESSON 37--THE ANCESTRY OF LORENZO SNOW

Birth and Parentage. Lorenzo Snow, fifth President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born April 3, 1814, at Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, the son of Oliver Snow and Rosetta Leonora Pettibone. In June, 1836, he was baptized a member of the Church by Elder John F. Boynton, and engaged extensively in missionary labors for many years, both in America and Europe. On February 12, 1849 he was ordained a member of the Council of the Twelve. He presided over the Church from October, 1898, until his death at Salt Lake City, Utah, October 10, 1901. He won high rank "as a student, teacher, missionary, writer, organizer of missions, pioneer, colonizer, Apostle, Temple President, and President of the Church."

His gifted, illustrious sister, Eliza Roxey Snow Smith, was born January 21, 1804, at Becket, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; and died at Salt Lake City, Utah, December 5, 1887, when nearly 83 years of age. She moved west from Becket to Mantua, Ohio, with her father's family in 1806. Despite many hardships and privations the family built up a beautiful home. In 1835 she was baptized and went to live in Kirtland, Ohio, followed there later by her father, who had joined the Church, and his family. She became the wife of Joseph Smith, Jr., June 29, 1842. She was Secretary of the first Relief Society organized in Nauvoo; and for many years served as President of the Society. She is widely known as the author of the sacred hymn, "O My Father."

Nauvoo Baptisms. Eliza R. Snow was baptized, while at Nauvoo, for many of her kindred dead, including the following:

Book and Page	Name of Dead	Her Relationship to the Dead
C-277	Jacob Pettibone	great-granddaughter
	Jemima Petibone	great-granddaughter
	Oliver Snow	granddaughter
	Roxey Snow	granddaughter
	Roxeylana Snow	step granddaughter
	Hastings Snow	niece
	Clemens Snow	half niece
	Roxey Freeman	niece
	Horace Granger	niece
	Jared Barber	great-niece
	Asel Holcomb	great-niece
	Patty Holcomb	niece
A-130	Henry O. Pettibone	niece
	Emily Pettibone	niece
A-67	Hastings Granger	cousin
C-35	Daniel Barber	great-granddaughter
	Martha Barber	great-granddaughter

Rosetta L. Snow, mother of Lorenzo and Eliza R. Snow, was baptized in Nauvoo for her parents:

A-129	Jacob Pettibone	daughter
	Rosetta Pettibone	daughter

Analysis of the Above Entries. From these we conclude that Lorenzo's father, Oliver Snow, was the son of Oliver and Roxey Snow; that Roxeylana Snow was also the wife of this Oliver Snow, Sr., and the mother of Clemens Snow. Hastings Snow is evidently the son of Roxey. The mother of Lorenzo was the daughter of Jacob and Rosetta Pettibone; the sister of Henry O. and Emily Pettibone; and the granddaughter of Jacob and Jemima Pettibone. One of Lorenzo Snow's grandmother's--either the wife of Oliver Snow or the wife of Jacob Pettibone--was a Barber before marriage, and the sister of Jared Barber and daughter of Daniel and Martha Barber. Whether Roxey Freeman, Horace Granger and Asel Holcomb are related on the Snow or Pettibone line is not apparent from these entries taken by themselves.

Patriarchal Blessings at Kirtland. On June 20, 1836, Oliver Snow and his wife, Rosetta L. Snow, received their Patriarchal Blessings at the hands of Joseph Smith, Sr., at Kirtland, Ohio. These blessings are recorded in Book 2, page 185 on file in the Church Historian's Office, and show that Oliver Snow was born 18 Sept., 1775, at Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass.; and Rosetta L. Snow was born 22 Oct., 1778, at Simsbury, Hartford Co., Conn.

In our Library are the printed Vital Records of Becket, Mass., and also the printed Simsbury Records, as well as a History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton, Conn. With these we can begin tracing the line and verifying connections already worked out by other genealogists.

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Excerpts from Becket Vital Records. Taking up first the Snow line we find:
Oliver Snow, Jr. and Rocitta Pottibone of Granby, intention of marriage, May 6, 1800.
SNOW, Abigail Leonora, d. Oliver and Rosetta L., Aug. 23, 1801.
Roxey Eliza, d. Oliver and Rosetta L., Jan. 21, 1804.

(The remaining five children of this couple were all born at Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio. The father, Oliver Snow, died at Walnut Grove, McDonough County, Illinois, October 17, 1845; and his wife died there October 12, 1846.)

According to the baptism records of Nauvoo, Oliver Snow was son of Oliver Snow and his wife Roxey ------. The next step is to perfect the record of this family.

SNOW, Oliver and Rebekah (dup. Rebeckah) Wadsworth, July 4, 1771.
Charlotty, d. Oliver and Rebeckah, Aug. 19, 1782.
Clemant, s. Oliver and Roxelena, Mar. 30, 1787.
Franklin, s. Oliver and Rebekah, Jan. 27, 1779.
Hastings, s. Oliver and Rebekah, Sept. 23, 1780.
Lecety(?), d. Oliver and Roxelena, Oct. 8, 1789.
Loring, (twin) s. Oliver and Roxalany, Jan. 21, 1796.
Lury, (twin) d. Oliver and Roxalany, Jan. 21, 1796.
Rebeckah, d. Oliver and Rebeckah, May 1, 1784.
Roxey, d. Oliver and Rebeckah, Nov. 22, 1776.
Marriages:
Franklin and Lydia Olcott, Nov. 28, 1804.
Rebecca of Tyringham, and Daniel Jaggar, int. Nov. 8, 1803.
Roxey (int. Roxa) and Benjamin Freeman, Sept. 10, 1799.
Deaths:
Clemant, s. Oliver and Roxelena, Aug. 24, 1789.
Rebeckah, w. Oliver, May 18, 1784.

It will be detected that the birth of Oliver Snow, father of President Lorenzo Snow, is not recorded in the above Vital Records. But it is evident from the entries quoted that the older Oliver married 1st, Rebecca Wadsworth, and not "Roxey" as indicated in the Nauvoo baptisms. The maiden name of the second wife, Roxelena, is not given; for evidently the marriage occurred elsewhere.

The Boston Transcript Account. Beginning Oct. 17, 1934 and continuing at intervals to date the Boston Transcript has carried a series of notes of the Snow family descended from Richard Snow of Woburn, Mass. These notes are taken from a typewritten manuscript of "The Family of Richard Snow of Woburn" in the Newberry Library of Chicago, and the initials of the one furnishing them to the Transcript are "C.L.L."

Under date of Aug. 9, 1935, this notice is found of the family of the above Oliver Snow, Sr.

Note 2685. Part XX. SNOW. Continuing the records of the sixth generation of descendants of Richard (1) Snow of Woburn:

Oliver (6) Snow was the son of Oliver (Samuel, Samuel, Samuel, Richard) and Elizabeth (Phillips) Snow. He was born March 25, 1749 in Ashford, Conn., died Aug. 5, 1841, in Auburn, Ohio. He married, first, July 4, 1771, in Becket, Mass., Rebecca Wadsworth, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Davenport) Wadsworth of Roxbury and Becket; she was born May 12, 1747. Oliver Snow moved from Ashford to Becket, Mass., in 1771, then to Auburn, Ohio. The children were all born in Becket. By the first wife he had: 1, Oliver, born Sept. 18, 1775, died Oct. 17, 1845; 2, Roxey, born Nov. 22, 1776, died April 23, 1817, married Sept. 18, 1799, in Becket, Benjamin Freeman; 3, Franklin, born Jan. 27, 1779, died November, 1864, married, first, in Becket, Lydia Olcott of London, N. H., on Nov. 28, 1804, and second, Anna Grey Conant at Avon, Ohio, in 1821; 4, Hastings, born Sept. 23, 1780, died April 11, 1815; 5, Charlotte, born Aug. 19, 1782, died May 19, 1851, married Benjamin Blair; 6, Rebecca, born May 1, 1784, died June --, 1856, married Daniel Jaggar, Nov. 8, 1803.

Rebecca (Wadsworth) Snow died May 18, 1784, in Becket, and Oliver Snow about 1786 married Bouylana Taylor of Tyringham, Mass., in Coventry, Conn. She was born March 30, 1789, and died Dec. 4, 1837, in Auburn, Ohio.

Children by the second wife were: 7, Clement, born March 30, 1787, died Aug. 24, 1789; 8, Electa, born Oct. 8, 1789, died --, 1864, married Moses Baird; 9, Loring, born Jan. 21, 1796, died Nov. 22, 1863; 10, Lucy, born Jan. 21, 1796 (twin), died Dec. 25, 1861; 11, Alviras, born March 24, 1798, died May 6, 1882, (H. G. Snow says that he was born in Tyringham); 12, Lucina, born Feb. 28, 1800.

Family Record of Eliza R. Snow. The family record of Eliza R. Snow Smith, compiled at a much later date than when the baptisms were administered in Nauvoo, corresponds closely with the above account, with the following exceptions:

Rorey, wife of Benjamin Freeman, died in Genesee Co., N. Y.
Franklin died in Avon, Lorain Co., Ohio. His second wife is called Ann Conant.
Hastings died in Fairfield, Genesee Co., N. Y.
Charlotte married, 1st, Jacob Blair (not Benjamin as given in the Transcript), who died at Montua, Ohio, 9 April, 1807; and 2nd, Horace Granger, who died at Aurora, Portage Co., Ohio, 14 June, 1839. Among the children by this second husband was Hastings Granger, b. 13 Nov., 1810, Aurora; d. 19 Oct., 1825, Aurora; for whom and his father Eliza R. was baptized at Nauvoo. Charlotte the mother also died at Aurora.
Clement is Called Clemons.
Electa died at Becket, Mass.
The twins are called Lorin and Lury (not Loring and Lucy). The former married Serintha Burnett and Lury married Zadoc Renwee (b. 16 Apr., 1785; d. 25 Aug., 1842, in Auburn, Ohio).
Alvirus is shown born at Becket and died at Auburn. He married Mary Gay Reed (b. 24 June, 1806, Windsor, Berkshire Co., Mass.).
Lucina married 1st, Sanford Gleason and 2nd, Jonathan Burnett (b. 18 Nov., 1804, Eaton, N. Y.; d. 9 Nov., 1859, Auburn, Ohio.

Family Record of Lorenzo Snow. A third account of this same family is found in the Temple Record of President Lorenzo Snow, which contains a record of the "Descendants of Richard Snow of Woburn, Mass., made by B. F. Cummings, Jr., 1893." This almost entirely corresponds with the record left by Eliza R. Snow, adding only that Horace Granger was born 28 Sept., 1778, Suffield, Conn; and that Rebecca died 14 May, 1856, instead of June, 1856.

Both Snow records show that Roxcylana Taylor, second wife of Oliver Snow, Sr., was born 30 March, 1759, at Coventry, Windham Co., Mass.; and died at Auburn, Ohio, 4 Dec., 1837. The Transcript article, evidently due to misprints, gives her year of birth as 1789 (clearly impossible for one who had a child born in 1787), and her name as Bouylana. The marriage is said to have been performed in Coventry (which is in Conn. and not Mass.), but no marriage record is found in the Coventry Marriages. However this entry of birth is found in the Coventry, Conn., Town Records, as printed, page 114: "Alvin and Rocksellano (twins, son and daughter), of Stephen and Deliverance (Rust) Taylor, b. June 11, 1760." This is evidently her birth record, although there is still a discrepancy in dates, one being taken from the Town Record, the other from the family record. The later date may really be the date of her baptism.

Family of Oliver Snow, 1st. On May 8, 1935, the Boston Transcript published a record of the family of Oliver Snow, as follows:

OLIVER (5) SNOW, the son of Samuel (Samuel, Samuel, Richard) and Sarah (Locke) Snow, was born in Woburn, Aug. 28, 1721, died in Ashford, Conn., March 18, 1796. On April 12, 1748, he married Elizabeth Philips, who died May 14, 1761. He married, second, on July 6, 1763, Ursula Streeter, who died April 9, 1804. They lived in Ashford, Conn. The children, all born in Ashford, Conn., were:

1. Oliver, born March 25, 1749.
2. Diadema, b. Nov. 13, 1750; d. July 6, 1754.
3. Asa, b. Aug. 26, 1752; d. July 4, 1754.
4. Asa, b. Aug. 26, 1754; m. in May, 1782, Elizabeth Wadsworth.
5. Diadema, b. June 29, 1756; m. Jonathan Wadsworth (int. at Becket, July 14, 1776).
6. Nathan, b. Dec. 10, 1759; md. 1st, Thankful Pettibone; md. 2nd. Patty ----.
7. Solomon, b. April 16, 1761.
8. Silas (twin), b. April 16, 1761.

Children by the second wife:

9. Amaziah, b. April 21, 1764; md. Oct. 21, 1789, Sarah Watson.
10. Parley, b. Nov. 6, 1765; md. between May 18 and Oct. 21, 1789, Emma Viets.
11. Ziba, b. Mar. 26, 1767; d. Mar. 29, 1767.
12. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 6, 1768; d. 1791.
13. Sabra, b. Mar. 5, 1771; md. Nov. 30, 1794, Richard Lamb at Charlton (?).
14. Jemima, b. Feb. 1, 1775; d. in 1791.

The will of Oliver Snow mentions his wife and children, Oliver, Asa, Nathan, Solomon, Silas, Amaziah, Diana, Sabra (single) and Parley. It was dated Sept. 22, 1791; probated April 12, 1796.

Verification from Other Sources. No other sources for this record are cited except the manuscript record in the Newberry Library. It is to be presumed that the dates of birth for the children are from the Ashford, Conn., Vital Records. These are not published, hence not available in our Library, but they should be studied to confirm the dates given in this article. The "Record of the Congregational Church of Ashford, Conn.," was printed in the Connecticut Magazine, vol. 10, pp. 381-393, 735-745. This shows that Ursula Snow, wife of Oliver, was admitted a member about 1799. (p. 387.) On Feb. 18, 1796, the death of Oliver Snow is recorded.

(p. 736.) The death record of his widow reads: "Apr. 9 1804. Widow Ursula Shaw--suddenly." (p. 737.) Among the baptisms are these:

Apr. 16, 1769. Elisabeth, Daughter of Oliver and Esta Snow, was baptized.(p.743.)

Apr. 7, 1771. ..... the Daughter of oliver and Esta(?) Snow, was baptized. (p. 744.) (The missing name of this child is undoubtedly Sabra, b. Mar. 5, 1771.)

The inscriptions of Warrenville Cemetery, Ashford, Conn., were printed in the New England Register, Vol. 70, page 241. These which follow deal directly with the pedigree in question:

Here lies the body of Asa Snow the son of Oliver & Elisabeth his wife. He died July the 4th in the 2 year of his age & in the year 1754.

Here lies ye Body of Diadamya Snow dafter of Oliver Snow & Elisabeth his wife. She dyed July ye 6th in the 4th year of her age & in the year 1754.

Here lies ye Body of Mrs. Elisabeth Snow wife of Mr. Oliver Snow who died ye 4th of May A. D. 1761 & in ye 31 Year of her age.

In memory of Mr. Oliver Snow who died March 18, 1796, in the 75th year of his age.

Here lies the body of Mr. Samuel Snow, husband to Mrs. Sarah Snow, who died Desember yo 24th 1756 in ye 64th year of his age.

These marriages of the children of Oliver Snow, 1st, are recorded at Becket, Mass.:

SNOW, Amaziah and Sarah Watson, Oct. 21, 1789.
Asa and Elisabeth Wadsworth, May 2, 1782.
Deidamia and Jonathan Wadsworth, Jr., int. July 14, 1776.
(?)Elisabeth and Amos Kingsley Jr., Apr. 21, 1791.
Oliver and Rebekah Wadsworth, July 4, 1771.

The death of Asa Snow is given as on Nov. 30, 1837, a. 84. Silas Snow, son of Oliver, 1st, married on Dec. 16, 1782, Eunice Farnham. His children were all born in Ashford. The will of Amaziah Snow was dated March 20, 1820; proved Apr. 6, 1823; and is recorded in Pittsfield, No. 4114. He was then of Tyringham. Parley married Emma Viets Sept.21, 1789; and died in Ashford, March 13, 1834. Nathan died Oct. 18, 1835, in Becket, Mass., his will being proved Mar. 1, 1838 in Pittsfield, No. 5071. Solomon died on his farm in the town of Arkwright, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., about 1851. He probably married Eunice Hopkins in 1796. (Transcript, Aug. 9, 1935.)

Jonathan Wadsworth, Jr., Elisabeth Wadsworth and Rebecca Wadsworth, all of whom married into the family of Oliver Snow, 1st, were children of Jonathan^{5} Wadsworth (Recompense^{4}, Ebenezer^{3}, Samuel^{2}, Christopher^{1}) and Rebecca Davenport. (Wadsworth Family, p. 212.) Ursula Streeter, second wife of Oliver Snow, 1st, is very probably the Ursula^{5} Streeter (Stephen^{4}, Samuel^{3}, Stephen^{2}, Stephen^{1}), born Nov. 9, 1733, Framingham, Mass., and later of Douglas, Mass., whose later record is not traced in the Streeter Genealogy, p. 17. A brother, John Streator, resided for many years in Becket. Two of her brothers, Adams and Zebulon Streeter, were well known ministers of the Universalist church.

Vital Records of Woburn. The search now takes us to Woburn, Mass., the vital records of which town are published. From them are extracted the entries relating to the families of the first Richard, and his son Samuel, grandson Samuel and great-grandson Samuel.

BIRTHS:

SNOW

Daniel, s. of Richard, Feb. 4, 1645.
Samuel, s. of Richard, May 28, 1647.
Zachariah, s. of Richard, March 29, 1649.
Samuel, s. of Samuel, Feb. 8, 1670.
Sarah, d. of Samuel, May 28, 1672.
Daniel, s. of Samuel, July 9, 1674.
Abigail, d. of Samuel, April 4, 1677.
Richard, s. of Samuel, Dec. 10, 1683.
Hannah, d. of Samuel, June 8, 1686.
Deborah, d. of Samuel and Sarah, Oct. --, 1687.
Joanna, d. of Samuel and Sarah, Feb. 10, 1688.
Ebenezer, s. of Samuel and Sarah, Oct. 7, 1691.
Samuel, s. of Samuel and Abigail, Aug. 24, 1692.
Abigail, d. of Samuel and Abigail, Nov. 18, 1694.
Sarah, d. of Samuel and Abigail, Sept. 14, 1697.
Ruth, d. of Samuel and Abigail, May 8, 1700.
Rebecca, d. of Samuel and Abigail, Feb. 11, 1703.
Elizabeth, d. of Samuel and Abigail, Dec. 29, 1705.
Benjamin, s. of Samuel and Abigail, Aug. 29, 1708.
Joseph, s. of Samuel and Abigail, May 18, 1713.
Samuel, s. of Samuel and Sarah, Dec. 7, 1719.

Oliver, s. of Samuel and Sarah, Aug. 28, 1721.
Sarah, d. of Samuel and Sarah, Jan. 24, 1724.

MARRIAGES:

Samuel Snow of Woburn and Sarah Parker of New Cambridge (Newton), Aug.9,1686.
Daniel Snow and Rachel Jones, Aug. 5, 1696.
Richard Snow and Elizabeth Reed, both of Woburn, Jan. 1, 1706.
Ebenezer Snow of Woburn and Mary Pudney of Salem, at Salem, --- 1714.
Samuel Snow of Woburn and Sarah Locke of Lexington, June 10, 1718.

DEATHS:

SNOW, Daniel, s. of Richard, July 18, 1646.
Sarah, wife of Samuel, June 15, 1686.
Deborah, d. of Samuel and Sarah, Dec. 30, 1687.
Sarah, wife of Samuel, Jan. 28, 1695.
Samuel, Sen., s. of ----, Nov. 28, 1717.
John, son of ----, Nov. 25, 1706.

As a practical exercise, before reading what follows, arrange these entries in family group form; then check with the additional facts given below.

Additional Data. No certain clue has yet been discovered as to the English origin and ancestry of Richard Snow of Woburn. He first appears in Woburn, being taxed there in 1645. His will, probated on June 19, 1677, bequeaths to his wife, Anis, and sons John, James, Samuel and Zackray. He died May 5, 1677. His son John died Nov. 25, 1706, in Woburn; married Mary Green. He was the ancestor of the Erastus and Gardner Snow lines. Samuel, son of Richard and Anis, died Nov. 28, 1717; and married Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah James Wilson. After her death in 1686, he married, 2nd, Sarah Parker, who died in 1695. Samuel^{3} Snow, b. 1670, married Abigail Jones (b. 7 Jan., 1674-5, Salem, Mass., dau. of Hugh Jones and Mary Foster). In 1724 he and his son Samuel bought land in Ashford, Conn.; where he died 19 Dec., 1743, aged 74. His wife Abigail died 12 Jan., 1748. Samuel^{4} Snow, son of Samuel and Abigail, married in Woburn Sarah Locke (b. 14 July, 1696, Lexington, Mass.; d. at Ashford, Conn., 16 Nov., 1790; dau. of Joseph^{3} Locke, son of William^{2}, son of William^{1}.) Samuel Snow removed to Ashford with his father in 1724, where six more children were born to them. He died there 24 Dec., 1756. (Transcript, 17 Oct., 1934; 16 Nov., 1934; 17 Dec., 1934; History of Lexington, II:365; Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine, 2:102-105.)

Pettibone Family. Rosetta Leonora Pettibone, mother of Lorenzo Snow, was baptized, it will be recalled, in Nauvoo, for her parents Jacob and Rosetta Pettibone. Her daughter, Eliza R., was also baptized for her great-grandparents Jacob and Jemima Pettibone, and great-grandparents Daniel and Martha Barber; likewise for her uncle, Henry O. Pettibone, and her aunt, Emily Pettibone. The Barber Genealogy, p. 138, gives only a partial list of the brothers and sisters of Rosetta. "ROSETTA^{6} BARBER, (Daniel^{5}, Thomas^{4}, Thomas^{3}, Thomas^{2}, Thomas^{1}), b. May 5, 1758; m. Capt. Jacob Pettibone. They settled in Simsbury, Conn., where Mrs. Pettibone d. Apr. 18, 1810. Children: 1. Rosetta Pettibone; ii. Amanda Pettibone; iii. Jacob Pettibone; iv. Mary Pettibone." The families of the children are not continued. You will note that neither Henry O. nor Emily is included in this list. From the Temple Record of Eliza R. Snow we secure these facts regarding the children of Jacob Pettibone, Jr., and Rosetta Barber: "Jacob Wayne Pettibone, b. 1797, Simsbury, Conn.; d. 5 Dec., 1852; Lorenzo Snow, Nephew. His wife was Patty (Martha) Tinker, b. 1797; d. 8 Nov., 1858, Eliza R. Snow Smith, niece. Henry Orville Pettibone, brother of the last named, had a wife named Betsey." There is also mention of a Percy Amanda Pettibone, sister of Rosetta L., b. 13 Jan., 1787, Simsberry; m. Dan Goddard.

Simsbury Vital Records. These are printed. In them is no mention of the birth of Rosetta L. Pettibone there in 1778, nor of the marriage of her parents. But the birth of her father, Jacob, is thus recorded: "Jacob Pettibone Son of Jacob Pettibone was Born the 20th Day of December A: D: 1751:" (p. 58.) Also: "Jacob Pettibone departed this life the 19th of November 1772. being found Dead in his Chamber a Lone the Jury of Inquest found he Died of appoplexy. aged about 62:" (p. 214.) From the Barber Genealogy, p. 54, we learn that his wife was Jemima Cornish, who married, 2nd, Jonathan Barber, and died in 1791. The birth of the elder Jacob Pettibone is not recorded. But in a sketch of the Pettibone family in Stiles: Ancient Windsor, II: 562, Jacob is listed as a son of Stephen^{2} Pettibone (John^{1}) and Deborah Bissell. Reverting to Simsbury Vital Records we find there that Stephen, son of John Pettibone was born (in Windsor) Oct., 3, 1669 (p. 199); married Deborah Bissell, daughter of Samuel, March 24th 1703-4 (p. 32); and Stephen Pettibone is called son in the will of John Pettibone, Sr. proved Aug. 3, 1713. (Hartford District Probate Records II:271.)

Pedigree of File. A carefully prepared pedigree of the known ancestors of President Lorenzo Snow on all lines, has been placed in the Library of the Genealogical Society of Utah by Leon Y. Pond. Full references are cited for each connection given.

LESSON 38 - THE LINEAGE OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

A Leader of the Pilgrims. All the world knows the heroic story of the Pilgrims who came on the Mayflower in 1620, and honors them. It is most gratifying to be able to trace one's pedigree in unbroken succession back to a forbear who was distinguished by participating in this notable voyage, and in the consequent founding of the new colony at Plymouth.

One of the most distinguished of the Pilgrims was Governor William Bradford. "It is an honor," says one writer, "to have descended from such a worthy ancestor as Governor William Bradford." There was no man among the Mayflower Pilgrims whose ancestry can confer a greater honor. Baptized at Austerfield, Yorkshire, March 19, 1589, the son of William Bradford and Alice Hanson, he early in life became a trusted leader of the Pilgrims. At eighteen he was imprisoned for his religion at Boston in Lincolnshire. At length he reached Holland, and resided there about ten years. There he married Dorothy May; and he and his wife came with the Mayflower, leaving behind their only child, John. They had just come in sight of land when she fell overboard and was drowned in Cape Cod Harbor, December 7, 1620. The fourth marriage in the colony was that of William Bradford to Mrs. Alice Southworth, widow of Edward Southworth and daughter of Alexander Carpenter.

In a short time after their arrival the Pilgrims elected William Bradford as their Governor. "He conducted the affairs of the colony with consummate prudence and ability for a period of thirty-seven years." "In bodily labors he wrought beside the strongest; in action he was of the bravest; and in council he led the wisest." "He started his life with a record, and he left one which admits of pride on the part of his descendants." "To William Bradford, as the simple, but graphic historian, we owe a deep debt of gratitude for the records he preserved and the story he told." His "History of Plymouth Plantation," after remaining for more than two hundred years in manuscript, for many years lost and unknown to America, was finally discovered in England in the collection of the Bishop of London, and published. British troops had carried it there from Boston in 1776, and American scholars had mourned its loss for nearly a hundred years.

Governor Bradford died at Plymouth, May 9, 1657, in his sixty-ninth year. At his funeral the whole community stood sadly and reverently by. The train band fired over his grave the volleys due the chief magistrate. Mourning was profound throughout New England, for he was everywhere regarded "as a common blessing and father to them all." (Shepherd: Governor William Bradford.)

Helps in Tracing to a Mayflower Ancestor. Among the records available in Libraries which are genuinely helpful in tracing a pedigree back to a Pilgrim forefather who came on the Mayflower or one of the vessels which shortly followed after it, are these:

THE MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT, A Quarterly Magazine of Pilgrim Genealogy and History, published by The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, in 33 volumes to date. This set specializes in publishing original documents and vital records and genealogies of the Pilgrim passengers and their immediate descendants, and of the towns largely settled by their descendants.

THE MAYFLOWER PLANTERS at Plymouth, Mass., 1620, and Other Newcomers to ye Olde Colonie, by Leon Clark Hills. This is Volume I of Cape Cod Series, published in 1936. Other volumes will doubtless follow, with equally helpful data.

MAYFLOWER INDEX, compiled and edited for The General Society of Mayflower Descendants, by William Alexander McAuslan, Historian General, 1932. This is purely an index to names of descendants of Mayflower passengers. "In Part I the names of persons descended from a Mayflower Pilgrim are arranged in alphabetical order and are numbered consecutively. At the right of each name is the consecutive number of the parents; by referring to this number the names of the parents are found, and a short series of such references reaches a Mayflower Pilgrim. Part II contains the names of husbands and wives of persons included in the list of descendants. All names in the MAYFLOWER INDEX are taken from approved lineage papers on file with the General Society of Mayflower Descendants prior to February 10, 1931. New names contained in lineage papers filed later will be included in supplementary volumes. Certain doubtful lines have been omitted from the Index.

"Applicants to a Mayflower Society must submit reasonable proof of descent; a general reference to the Index will not be sufficient, except for the first two generations." (Foreward.)

For authentic statements of what is known regarding the English antecedents of the Pilgrims, see "THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY AND HOMES OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS," by Charles E. Banks, 1929.

The Lineage of Dr. Joseph F. Merrill. In the Archive of the Genealogical Society of Utah is a pedigree chart beginning with the name of Joseph Francis Merrill, one of the Council of the Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The complete pedigree includes 20 pages of charts listing 219 direct ancestors of Elder Merrill. Among these lines is one purporting to trace back to Governor William Bradford, of the Mayflower, as follows: 1. Joseph Francis Merrill, 2. Mariah Loenza Kingsbury, 3. Joseph Corroden Kingsbury, 4. Solomon Kingsbury, 5. Alice Terry, 6. Samuel Terry, 7. Ann Collins, 8. Alice Adams, 9. Alice Bradford, 10. Major William Bradford, 11. Governor William Bradford.

This lesson will be devoted to an exercise showing the type of proof required to establish a Mayflower lineage, acceptable to The Society of Mayflower Descendants. The same kind of evidence should be submitted in applying for membership in other hereditary societies, such as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Direct evidence based on documentary sources is required; indirect evidence is not sufficient.

A Preliminary Trial of the Index. To obtain an indication if any portion of this line has ever been accepted by the Society we refer to the Mayflower Index. What is found therein is listed below.

No.	Name	Married	Parent's No.
4,638	Bradford, William, of the Mayflower		
4,664	Bradford, William	Richards, Alice	4,638
4,175	Bradford, Alice	Adams, William	4,664
75	Adams, Alice	Collins, Nathaniel	4,175
8,221	Collins, Ann	Terry, Ephraim	75
34,183	Terry, Samuel	Kollogg, Mary	8,221
34,125	Terry, Alice	Kingsbury, Lemuel	34,183

The line is not traced further.

1. JOSEPH FRANCIS MERRILL. We shall now endeavor, by citation of official and contemporary or firsthand records, to establish a perfect line from Dr. Merrill back to the Governor of Plymouth, auditing as we go the pedigree contained in the Archive.

Salt Lake Temple Records, No. 8024, Book A, page 224:

Joseph Francis Merrill, born 24 Aug., 1868, Richmond, Cache Co., Utah, son of Marriner W. Merrill and Mariah L. Kingsbury. (This data was submitted by him personally, 26 May, 1898.)

Endowment House Records, No. 1174, Book B, page 50:

(Marriner Wood Merrill, b. 25 Sept., 1832, Sackville, Westmoreland Co., New Brunswick Canada, son of Nathan Merrill and Sarah Ann ------. (Information given personally, 14 Nov., 1855.))

2. MARIAH LOENZA KINGSBURY. Endowment House Records, No. 2221, Book F, page 198:

Mariah Loenza Kingsbury, b. 19 Sept., 1852, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., Utah, daughter of Joseph C. Kingsbury and Loenza Alcena Pond. (Information given personally.)

Endowment House Records, No. 9955, Book E, page 61:

Mariah Loenza Kingsbury, b. as above, married Marriner Wood Merrill, 4 Oct.,1867.

(Loenza A. Kingsbury, daughter of Stillman and Almira Pond, was born Worcester Co., Mass., 15 Feb., 1830, according to a Patriarchal Blessing given at Winter Quarters, 19 Feb., 1847.--Patriarchal Blessings, Book 10, page 256.)

3. JOSEPH CORRODON KINGSBURY. Nauvoo Temple Records, No. 2569, Book A(slg), page 365; also No. 2636, Book A, page 273:

Jos. Corrodon Kingsbury, b. 2 May, 1812, Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn.; md. at Nauvoo, Ill., 26 Jan., 1846, Loenza A. Pond. (Information given personally.)

Patriarchal Blessings, Book 7, page 87:

Joseph C. Kingsbury, b. 2 May, 1812, Enfield, Hartford Co., Conn.; son of Solomon Kingsbury. (Information given personally at Nauvoo, 2 Aug., 1844.)

Nauvoo Baptisms, Book C, page 197:

Joseph C. Kingsbury was baptized for his father, Solomon Kingsbury and his mother, Bashua Kingsbury.

Nauvoo Baptisms, Book D. pp. 124, 125:

Joseph C. Kingsbury was baptized, 19 Aug., 1844, for his grandmother, Alice Kingsbury; his great-grandfather, Joseph Kingsbury; his great-grandmother, Mary Kingsbury; his grandfather, Asa Pease; his grandmother, Bathshua Pease; his great-grandfather, Joseph Meacham; his great-grandmother, Mary Meacham; his great-grandfather, Cummings Pease; his great-grandmother, Mary Pease; his uncles Asa Pease and Gaieus Pease.

From these we conclude that Joseph Corrodon Kingsbury recorded that he was the son of Solomon Kingsbury and Bashua Pease (daughter of Asa Pease and Bathshua Meacham-daughter of Joseph and Mary Meacham). Asa Pease was the son of Cummings and Mary Pease. The father of Solomon, and grandfather of Joseph C. Kingsbury, is not given, probably he was still living in 1844, and hence was not baptized for with the dead, but his wife was Alice, and his parents were Joseph Kingsbury and Mary.

4. SOLOMON KINGSBURY. The "History of Enfield, Conn.," has been published in three volumes, and contain printed copies of the Town Records, Church Records, Gravestone Records, Probate Records, Deeds, etc.

History of Enfield, volume 2 (Town Records):

Solomon Kingsbury and Bathshabe Pease both of Enfield were joined together in marriage Nov^{r} 19th 1807. (p. 1790.)

Solomon son of Lemuel & Allice Kingsbery born January 4th 1787. (p. 1694.)

(Bathsheba daughter of Asa & Bathshoba Pease born august 30th 1788. (p. 1698.))

History of Enfield, volume 3 (Probate Records):

"Solomon Kingsbury (of Painesville, Ohio). Distribution of Estate inherited from the estate of his brother Henry Kingsbury deceased--divided to Solomon O. Kingsbury, Henry D. Kingsbury, Cornelia Kingsbury, Steward Kingsbury, Walbridge Kingsbury, Joseph C. Kingsbury, and Thomas Cord, children and heirs at law of the said Solomon Kingsbury deceased. Date 3 May 1844." (p. 2299.)

"Asa Pease. Settlement of heirs 9 March 1808 mentions Elam Pease, Gains (? Gaius) Pease, Alpheus Pease, Solomon Kingsbury & Bathsheba Kingsbury his wife."

5. ALICE TERRY. Enfield Town Records, in History of Enfield, volume 2:

Lemuel kingsbery and alice terry married december 23d 1773. (p. 1782.)

1752 Alice Terry daughter of Samuel and mary Terry was born June 26 1752. (p. 1655.)

History of Enfield, volume 3:

1830 March 22, Mr. Lemuel Kingsbury's Wife died aged 78. (p. 2626.)

(The Kingsbury Family states that Lemuel Kingsbury, son of Deacon Joseph Kingsbury and Mary Loomis, was born in Bolton, 13 Nov., 1752; baptized 19 Nov., 1752; and died in Enfield, 14 Sept., 1846. (pp. 230, 268.) Our surmise is correct that he was still alive in 1844.)

6. SAMUEL TERRY. History of Enfield, volume 2:

1725 Samuel Tarry son of Tprum Tary and Anne his wife was born october 18 1725. (p. 1609.)

Sam^{ll} Terry of Enfield entred his intention of marriage with Mary Kellogg of westfield on the 19th of March 1747/8. Published on sd day. (p. 1763.)

(The Kelloggs in the New World, I:95, states: "MARY KELLOGG, dau. of Capt. Samuel^{5}, b. 24 Oct., 1730; m. 21 Apr., 1748, Samuel Terry, b. in Enfield, Conn., 18 Oct., 1725, son of Ephraim Terry, b. in Enfield, 24 Oct., 1701, and Ann Collins, b. 20 Dec., 1702, a great grandaughter of Gov. Bradford of the 'Mayflower.' He d. in Enfield, 8 May, 1798; she d. 11 Feb., 1801." The exact date of the marriage of Samuel in undoubtedly from the Westfield, Mass., vital records, which are unprinted. This date should be verified.)

History of Enfield, volume 3: (Epitaphs in Enfield Street Cemetery)

859. In Memory of/ Mr Samuel Terry/ who Died May/ the 8th 1798/ in the 73rd year of his/ Age. (p. 2387.)

860. In Memory of/ Mrs Mary Rolict/ to Mr Samuel/ Terry who Died/ Fob^{y} 11th 1801/ in the 71st year/ of his Age. (p. 2387.)

7. ANN COLLINS. History of Enfield, volume 2:

1702 Ann Collens The daughter of Mr. Collens was born ye twenty day of desember 1702. (p. 1591.)

1723 Efrum Tarry an ann collins was joyned in mariag September 13 1723.(p.1768.)

(1701 Efraham Terry the son of samuel Terry and matha his wife was born october ye 24: 1701. (p.1590.) The probate records of Enfield, in the History of Enfield, 3: 2231, contain an abstract of the will of Capt.Samuel Terry, dated 12 Dec.,1730; probated 9 Mar., 1730/31; which mentions his wife Martha and son Ephraim, who was named one of the executors. The will of Ephraim Terry, dated 18 Aug., 1772; presented for probate 8 Oct.,1787; mentions wife Anna, and children Samuel, etc. (Ibid., 3:2243.))

History of Enfield, volume 3: (Epitaphs in Enfield Street Cemetery)

856. In Memory of/Mrs. Ann wife/ of Ephraim Terry Esq. was born/ Dec. 20, 1702 & died Sept. 10, 1778. (p. 2385.)

858. In Memory of/ Ephraim Terry Esqr/ Who was born Oct. 24,/ 1701/ & died Oct. 14, 1783. (p. 2386.)

It will be noted that the names of the parents of Ann Collins are not given in her birth record. She is simply called "daughter of Mr. Collens." We must therefore establish the name of her father and mother.

A study of the entries in the Town Records of Enfield show that the only Collins listed as a parent there between the years 1687 and 1729 Mr. Nathaniel Collins and his wife Mrs. Alice. The entries of their children are given verbatim as recorded:

1701 mary collons the daughter of Mr nathaniell collons and alace his wife was born november ye fifteen 1701. (p. 1591.)

1702 Ann Collens The daughter of Mr. collens was born yo twenty day of desember 1702. (p. 1591.)

1704/5 John collens the son of Mr nathaniel collens & mistr^{s} allec his wife was born ye seventh of genewery: 1704/5. (p. 1592.)

1706/7 allece collens the daughter of Mr. nathaniel collens and mistres alles his wife was born ye ninteenth day febewary: 1706/7. (p. 1593.)

1709 nathaniel collins the son of Mr. nathaniel collens & mistres alles his wife was born the seventeen day of agaust 1709. (p. 1595.)

1711 william collens the son of Mr nathaniel collens and mistres alles his wife was born the seven & twenty day of June: 1711. (p. 1596.)

1713 Edword collens the son of Mr nathaniel collens and mistres alles his wife was borne the twenty six day of november: 1713. (p. 1598.)

Alice Collins (of the same name of that deceased) daughter of mr Nathaniel Collins and mrs Alice his wife was born march 14th anno 1716: this record was omitted in the former clerks time. (p. 1612.)

Not only is Nathaniel the only Collins having children born there during this period, but some special significance attaches to the title of "Mr." given him in each case. From 1686 to 1728 not another father is given this title of "Mr." in the records. This is explained by a brief biography in the History of Enfield, Volume 3, page 2511, of Rev. Nathaniel Collins, who became the First Pastor of Enfield First Church, June 3, 1699. "Rev. Nathaniel Collins, son of Rev. Nathaniel Collins, of Middletown, Conn.; graduated from Harvard College in 1697; was the first settled pastor of the church in Enfield, Conn., 1699 to 1724; was town clerk of Enfield 1729 to 1735. He married (1st) 7 June 1700/1701 Alice Adams daughter of Rev. William Adams of Dedham and great granddaughter of Gov. William Bradford of the Mayflower. She died 19 Feb. 1735, in her 53d year (gravestone). He married (2d) Rachel Smith daughter of Samuel Smith of Glastonbury, Conn.***The land records of Enfield and Glastonbury show that the last twenty years of his life he resided in Glastonbury. He died 31 Dec. 1756 in his 80th year (gravestone) and is buried in Enfield Street Cemetery by the side of his first wife."

8. ALICE ADAMS. Dedham, Mass., Vital Records:

Alice, daughter of Mr. William & Mrs. Alice Adams, was born 3:2:82. (p. 18.)

History of Enfield, volume 2:

Mr Nathaniel collens and Mrs Alice adams was joyned in marrag the 7th day of Enowry 1700 & 1701. (p. 1766.)

History of Enfield, volume 3: (Epitaphs in Enfield Street Cemetery)

798. Here lyeth the Body/ of the truly virtuous/ Mrs Alice Collins (whose/ Price was above Rubies)/ wife of the Revd Mr/ Nathaniel Collins first/ Pastor of the Church/ of/ Christ in Enfield who/ died Febr yo 19th A. D. 1735,/ in the 53rd year of/ her Age./ Momento Mori. (p. 2327.)

799. Here lies ye Body of/ the Revd Mr. Nath[ll]/ Collins first Pastor/ of the Church of/ Christ in Enfield/ who died December/ 31st AD 1756 in the/ 80th year of/ his Age. (p. 2328.)

Middletown, Conn., Vital Records (Printed in "The American Genealogist," 12:164):

Collins, Mr Nathanill	married
Whiting, Marie	3 Aug. 1664
(da. of Wm. of Hartford added in later writing)	
Collins, Nathanill s. Mr. Nathanill & mary	b. 13 June 1677

History of Enfield, volume 3. (Epitaph in South Cemetery, Somers, Conn.)

1300. (Collins Monument, West side) In Memory of/ Edward Collins who settled in Cambridge 1630,/ Nathaniel his son First Minister in Middletown,/ Nathaniel jr First Minister at Enfield Died 1757,/ Alice Adams his wife great grand Daughter of/ William Bradford who came from England in the/ Mayflower, 31 years Gov. of Plymouth Colony./ Erected 1896, By Jabez Collins and Mrs. L. Collins Whitney. (p. 2457.)

Statements on a monument erected in 1896 are of course in no sense contemporary statements of fact for events that occurred so early.

9. ALICE BRADFORD. Dedham, Mass., Vital Records:

Mr. William Adams and Mrs. Alice Bradford married 29: 1: 1680. (p. 17.)

Mr. William Adams, ye Reuerand Pastor of the Church, deceased 17: 6: 85. (p.20.)

The Mayflower Descendant, volume 4: 143-145:

The will of Major William Bradford, who died at Plymouth on Saturday, 20 February/ 2 March, 1703/4, dated 29 June, 1703; proved 10 March, 1703/4; mentions his wife Mary; and, among other children, "I Give & bequeath to my daughter Alce Fitch a wrought Cushion that was her Mothers."(Plymouth County Probate Records, II: 40-43.)

Stiles: Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Windsor, 2:262:

Major James Fitch d. at Canterbury, Conn., 10 Nov., 1727; he m. (2) May 8, 1687, Mrs. Alice (dau. of Maj. Wm. and gd. dau. Gov.) Bradford of Plymouth, and wid. of Rev. Wm. Adams of Dedham, Mass.

An extended sketch of the life of this Major James Fitch will be found in the "History of the Fitch Family," by Roscoe Conkling Fitch, 2:38-51.

A little volume by James Shepard, 1900, entitled, "Governor William Bradford and His Son, Major William Bradford," brings together much of the evidence regarding these first two generations in America. Of the children of Major William by his first wife it mentions: "5. ALICE, born 1661(?), married, 1st, Rev. William Adams of Dedham, March 27, 1680. She married 2nd, Major James Fitch." (p. 90.)

10. MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD. Mayflower Descendant, 2:228:

"The last Will and Testament Nunckupative of Mr William Bradford senir: Deceased May the Ninth 1657 and exhibited to the court held att Plymouth June 3d 1657.***I have Desposed to John and William alreddy their proportions of land which they are possessed of;***ffurther my Will is that my son Joseph bee made in some sort equall to his brethern out of my estate." (Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories, II:53-59, Part I.)

Governor William Bradford and His Son, Major William Bradford, p. 78:

MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 17, 1624; became one of the most important men of the Colony. He married about 1651-2, Alice, daughter of Thomas and Welthean Richards of Weymouth, she born 1627, and by her had ten children. She died at what is now Kingston, Mass. (12th day of december 1671, about the age of 44 years).

The will of Alice (Carpenter) (Southworth) Bradford, in 1670, mentions "my son Captaine William Bradford." (Plymouth Colony Wills, III, Part I, pages 2-5; Mayflower Descendant 3:145.) The English Ancestry of Gov. William will be found in the New England Register, volumes 83 and 84.

Assignment. Draw up a pedigree chart beginning with the name of Joseph F. Morrill, and showing his direct line back to Gov. Bradford, with the spouse of each progenitor in that line and the names of the parents of each spouse. Give date and place of birth, and dates of marriage and death of each progenitor in the line, citing where the exact proof for each item is found.

LESSON 39 - RHODE ISLAND RECORDS.

Gideon Burdick. Mrs. Augusta Winters Grant, the wife of President Heber J. Grand of the L. D. S. Church is the daughter of Oscar Winters. His mother was Rebecca Burdick Winters who died of cholera while crossing the plains, August 15, 1852, and lies buried near Scottsbluff, Nebraska. For many years her grave was marked only by the broken tire of a wagon upon which had been chiseled "Rebecca Winters, age 50 years." Her story was printed in the Utah Genealogical Magazine, Volume 19, pages 56 to 59.

The father of Rebecca Burdick was Gideon Burdick. At the outlet of Lake Chautauqua, near Buffalo, New York, Hiram Winters, the husband of Rebecca Burdick, operated a saw mill, and she boarded the hands. The Gospel message was brought to them here, and the entire family joined the Church, including Gideon Burdick and his family, and they were baptized in June, 1833. In November they joined the body of the Church in Kirtland, Ohio. There Gideon and his sons labored on the temple and took an active part in Church work. They removed with the body of the Church to Illinois. While Gideon was living on the prairie near Nauvoo, a mob came upon them and they were forced to flee into the city for safety.

Gideon Burdick possessed qualities which endeared him to his family and friends. It is told of him that one day he went into the field to labor, and hung his coat upon a fence post. By night he found a little bird had built its nest in the sleeve. Rather than disturb the nest he left the coat there until the young were hatched and able to leave. At the birth of his first child, the life of his young wife was hanging in the balance. Gideon Burdick went out alone and prayed that God would spare her life, and covenanted that if she lived he would always keep that day in fasting. She was spared, and every year, on February 7, he would go out into the woods and spend the day alone, keeping tryst with his God.

But qualities such as these met with scant consideration from infuriated mobocrats. It was not given him to spend the sunset of his years in peace and comfort. His life closed at Quincy, Ill., in April, 1846, darkened by a storm of persecution which had slain the leaders of his faith, driven his people as outcasts upon the bleak plains to the west, and deprived him of a cherished object of his life. He died firm in the faith at the age of 84 years, "requesting his children to be sure and do the work for him in the temple that he could not live to do for himself."

The Long Search for His Ancestry. For years Mrs. Augusta Winters Grant made strenuous efforts to find the parentage and ancestors of her great-grandfather, Gideon Burdick. Seven generations of his family had lived in the Church, but back of him she had no information other than that he was born about 1762, probably in New York State, and died as stated above, 5 Apr., 1846, at Quincy, Illinois. The fact that he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War suggested a search of the military and census records in Washington, D. C., but these showed that there were two Gideon Burdicks serving in the American forces at that period, and this made the task of identification still more difficult.

Finally, from the archives of the Pension Bureau, Mrs. Grant obtained a photostat copy of the application of Gideon Burdick for a pension. It stated that he was born 6 Nov., 1762 in Hopkinton, Rhode Island. He was living at Cattskill on the Hudson River, New York, when the Revolutionary War broke out, and he entered the service at the age of seventeen.

From Cattskill he was sent on board a vessel to Fishkill, where he was landed and marched to West Point. Here he was engaged under the direction of Gen. Benedict Arnold, in removing cannon from Ft. Putnam down to the foot of the hill. At West Point he enlisted for three months in the Second Regiment of the New York Line, and was marched to Dobb's Ferry, where he joined the patriot army. With it he marched to Orangetown, New Jersey, where General Washington was. While here information came of the treason of Benedict Arnold. Later Gideon Burdick saw Major Andre executed. From Orangetown they marched to New Winsor, where preparations were made for going into winter quarters. His enlistment expired about the last of October, and he returned to his home at Cattskill, having received a written discharge. In April, 1781, he re-enlisted at Cattskill for the term of nine months. His company was stationed at the block house near Cattskill during his service, and he never joined the main body of his regiment. He was engaged during this period in assisting to build the block house, and in scouting and guard duty. Some of their scouting excursions were to places over the Blue Mountains. Once some Indians killed a Mr. Strope and his wife, and carried off Captain Davis de Bail and his son from near Cattskill. Gideon was with the pursuit party which followed them to Patawvia over the mountains.

At another time two men from his company, Levi and Abitha Odell, deserted. Gideon and one Frederick Diedrick were sent after them to Col. Van De Burgh, near

The Family Bible of Thomas Burdick. In Volume A of this bound manuscript of the Burdick Genealogy, page 199, is found the record of Thomas[4] Burdick as compiled by Dr. Alfred A. Burdick. The question naturally arises, "Where did he obtain the record of these children, when they appear nowhere in the Vital Records of Rhode Island as compiled by Austin. Fortunately at the beginning of his sketch of the family, he quotes his sources of reference under the heading "Credits," as being: Dr. W. Deloss Love, Hartford, Connecticut; Dr. F. E. Burdick, 6 Harrison Street, Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. Caroline Wells Bartholomew; his Bible from Miss Albina Burdick, Cortland, New York." Then follows this account:

"Thomas[4], of Stonington, Conn., Westerly and Hopkinton, R. I., Dutchess Co., N. Y., Freehold, Albany Co., Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y.; son of Thomas[3] (Samuel[2], Robert[1]) and Dorothy (Maxson) Burdick of Stonington, Conn.; Westerly, R. I., Stonington, Conn.; b. 1725, March 24, at Westerly; d. 1803, Oct. 29, at Kortright, N. Y.; m. about 1758, Abigail Allen, b. 1739, March 13; d. 1815, Feb. 25, at Kortright, N. Y.; prob. dau. of Gideon and Lydia ( )Allen of Stonington, Conn. (Write Ex. Lieut-Gov. Allen, Hopkinton, R. I. for Allen Book.)

"Children:
Henry b. 1758 Nov. 28, m. 1784 May 30, Hudah Earl.
Elisha b. 1760 Dec. 24, m. 1785 Feb. 17, Hannah Green.
Gideon b. 1762 Nov. 6. Hopkinton, R. I. m. (1. Catherine Robertson
(2. Mrs. Mary (Ripley) Brown.
Allen b. 1765 Sept. 21, m. 1789 Jan. 8, Elizabeth Marcy.
Alden b. 1768 Oct. m. (1. Betsey Scouten
(2. Esther Mills.
Johanathan b. 1771 March 1, m. Elizabeth Von Steinman.
Weight b. 1771 March 1. m. Nathan Roe.
Mary b. 1772 May 1, m. John Roe.
Thomas b. 1773 Sept. 5, m. Polly Woin. (Worn?)
1749 May - Westerly. Admitted freeman. Father admitted same day.
1753 - Thomas Burdick, cordwainer, removed from Westerly to Stonington, Conn. Removed from there to Dutchess Co., N. Y.
1790. Freehold Albany Co. N. Y. U. S. Census states he lived here and had 6 in his family 2 males over 16, one under 16 and 3 females. Thomas and Abigail lived with their son Thomas at Kortright.
1761 Feb. 9. Hopkinton. Bought 10 acres from Benjamin Austin (his brother-in-law) that he had bought from John Cottrell."

From the foregoing it is evident that the names and birthdates of the parents and the birthdates of all of their children are obtained from the Bible of Thomas[4] Burdick in the possession of Miss Albina Burdick of Cortland, New York. It would have been excellent procedure on the part of Dr. Burdick to have reproduced the Bible record exactly as it appeared in the original, or better still to have obtained a photostat copy of the original.

Tracing the Line Back to Robert[1] Burdick. On Page 35 of the same record we find that "Thomas Burdick of Samuel" was admitted a freeman of Westerly the first day in May, 1739. Two deeds, both dated July 24, 1738, show that he received land from his father and his father-in-law. (Westerly Land Records, Vol. 5, pp. 307 and 209.) On December 20, 1743 this Thomas Burdick was deeded land by his father, Samuel Burdick. On April 30, 1756 he inherited land from his father who died this year. On November 24, 1748 at Westerly he gave a receipt to his brother-in-law, John Maxson for a portion of the estate of his father-in-law, John Maxson, which indicates that his wife, Dorothy, was dead at this time. On February 15, 1761 at Hopkinton he deeded twenty acres of land to Benjamin Austin, husband of his daughter, Susannah. It will be recalled that on February 9, 1761, Thomas[4] Burdick, his son, bought ten acres of land from Benjamin Austin, his brother-in-law.

The wife of Thomas[3] Burdick, whom he married about 1724, was Dorothy Maxson, born 30 Oct., 1703, at Westerly, Rhode Island, daughter of Rev. John Maxson and Judith Clarke.

The wife of Samuel[2] Burdick was Mary Foster, born 14 Jan. 1675 at New London, Conn.; died 1768; the daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Parker) Foster of New London. Susanna Parker was the daughter of Ralph and Susanna (Keeney) Parker of New London. Susanna Keeney was daughter of Wm. Keeney of New London. The maiden name of the wife of Samuel Burdick is shown by an entry in the diary of Joshua Hempstead, dated May 27, 1745. "I went to see Samuel Burdick and wife. Her maiden name was Mary Foster of New London."

The will of Samuel Burdick was dated September 2, 1752; and proved April 30, 1756. It names his sons Samuel, Thomas and Edward, and daughters, Tacy and Deborah. (Vol. 5, p. 464.)

Robert Burdick the Immigrant. The sketch of Robert Burdick in the Burdick Manuscript is extremely meager, being as follows: "Robert Burdick, born 16--; died about Sept. 1692, at Westerly, R. I. Married Nov. 2, 1655,at Newport, R. I., Ruth Hubbard (born Jan. 11, 1640 at Agawam, now Springfield, Mass.; died after 1691 at Westerly, R.I. She was the daughter of Samuel and Tacy (Cooper) Hubbard." Then follows the list of their children, including Samuel whose record has been given already.

This meager account can be supplemented from other sources. Among the valuable records of real service in establishing authentic records of early Rhode Island settlers is a set of nine volumes officially printed entitled "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island." These nine volumes cover the period from 1636 to 1792. In these records, Volumes 1 and 3, we find evidence of the part of Robert Burdick (or Burdett as his name was often spelled) in a dramatic controversy of that time. A bitter dispute was on between the large colony of Massachusetts and the tiny colony of Rhode Island as to the possession of a tract of Indian land. This tract had been bought by a group of Rhode Islanders from the Indians, and was known as the "Westerly Purchase." Massachusetts claimed the area was included in their charter, and was part of the district they had organized as "Southertown," now Stonington, Conn. In 1661 Robert Burdick was with a party of about thirty-six Rhode Islanders who moved into the disputed territory, laid out lots, and began to build houses. Just as his little home was finished the Massachusetts men came demanding the reason for this intrusion. The Rhode Islanders replied through their leader, Benedict Arnold (ancestor of General Benedict Arnold of the Revolution), that they held themselves to be the rightful owners of the land, and they intended to keep possession of it. Nor would they "try their title anywhere but in Rhode Island, or in England; and Arnold said that if any should attach him at Boston, he would lie in prison seven years before he would try the title there."

Thereupon the Governor of Massachusetts and his General Court sent a Constable armed with a warrant to arrest all Rhode Island interlopers and bring them for trial. On Nov. 1, 1661, he reported as follows:

> "According to the trust committed to me, I have arrested three men, viz: Tobias Saunders, Robert Burdett, and Joseph Clarke."
>
> William Palmer, Constable.

It developed later, that at the time of the arrest the Rhode Island men "did lye in wait to intercept and seize ye Constable and Deputy, with such as came with them to prison as they returned, which they had done, but they being gone to dinner missed them."

On November 14, 1661, they were tried before Governor Endicott and his associates at Boston.

"Tobias Saunders and Robert Burdett being brought prisoners by virtue of a warrant from the Governor and magistrates for a forcible entry and intrusion into the bounds of Southertown, in the Pequot country, upon several men's properties granted to them by the General Court of this jurisdiction, who, upon being examined by what authority or order they were there, Tobias Saunders answered, that the Court of Road Island gave liberty for certayne of their inhabitants to purchase lands of the Indians, and that those lands were purchased by them. *** Being asked whether they had understood that warning was given *** to depart out of those lands, and out of the bounds of said towne, Tobias answered, that they had heard of such warning. Being asked why he did not desist, Tobias answered, that they looked upon those lands to be their right, and therefore they abode upon them, and confessed he was upon it when the constable apprehended them.

"Robert Burdett being examined, acknowledged that he was upon the same land, and built a small house there, upon the lot layed out to him; and that he went upon this designe, upon the same grounds as are declared by Tobias Saunders.

"Tobias Saunders and Robert Burdett being told that they must give security to the value of one hundred pounds a peece, to answer what should be objected against them at the next General Court, otherwise to bee committed to prison, they refused to find security and were committed."

They were lodged in prison until the following May, when they were again brought before the General Court and fined 50 pounds each. This notification was sent to the authorities of Rhode Island:

"You may hereby take notice, that two of your people namely Tobias Sanders and Robert Burdett, being long since taken on the place, and secured by us to answer their trespasse, we have now called them before this Court and find nothing to justify their proceedings. This Court hath, therefore, fined them 40 pounds for your offence *** and they stand committed to prison till your fine be satisfied *** etc." (Rhode Island Records, Vol. 1, pp. 445, 456, 462.)

Two years they are said to have been kept in prison, for they would not renounce the principle they stood for, until finally they were exchanged for two Massachusetts officials taken in retaliation by the authorities of Rhode Island. Eventually the area of Southertown or Stonington was given to Connecticut, and Westerly, where Robert Burdick had built his home, was declared to be the rightful possession of Rhode Island.

Westerly rapidly became settled. Robert Burdick appears in a list of its free inhabitants in May, 1669. On May 17, 1671, he and others took the oath of allegiance to the king and to the Colony of Rhode Island. Among those who subscribed that day are many ancestors of later families of Burdicks: John Crandall, Tobiah Sanders, Joseph Clarke, Robert Burdick, John Maxon, Jeffery Champlin, Sr., John Lewis, George Lanpheare, Nicholas Cotterill, Jr., etc. . . . "all of which persons did promise to stand to their engagements to his Majestie, and this Colony."

"From this sturdy conscience-minded ancestor, Robert, sprang all the Burdicks who claim an early Rhode Island ancestry." (Reynolds: Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, Vol. 4, p. 1567.) He was progenitor of "the old Rhode Island Burdick family, which has been identified with the history of the Colony and the Commonwealth, respectively, for 250 and more years." . . . "A glance over the records of the Colony and State shows that persons of the Burdick name have from the start to the present been intrusted with public offices of trust and honor in their communities and towns, and that the name has been continually worthily borne." (Rhode Island, Vol. III, pp. 2069-2070.)

The Life of Samuel Hubbard. Samuel Hubbard, father of the wife of Robert Burdick, and hence ancestor of all the Burdicks in America, was born at Mondelsham, near London, England, in 1610. He was the youngest of ten children of James Hubbard and Naomi Cocke. Fortunately he kept a diary and copious notes were made from this diary by Dr. Isaac Backus, a Baptist historian of about 1777. These notes are now possessed by Ray Reede Huling of New Bedford, Massachusetts, though the original diary and other valuable manuscripts of Samuel Hubbard disappeared about 1852. Extracts from these notes from his diary include the following:

"I was born of good parents. My mother brought me up in the fear of the Lord,- in Mondelsham, in catechizing and hearing choice ministers." * * * "I have a testament of my grandfather Cocke's, printed 1549, which he hid in his bed straw, lest it should be found and burned, in Queen Mary's days." This grandfather, Thomas Cocke, was one of the Protestant martyrs burned at the stake for his religion. Samuel gave this precious relic to his granddaughter and it passed on down through her family until now it is preserved in the Library of Alfred University.

Samuel emigrated to America in 1633 and joined the Church in Watertown, Mass. Shortly afterwards he married Tacy Cooper. In 1639 they moved to Agawam, now Springfield, Mass. and their daughter, Ruth, was the first white child born there. Samuel Hubbard and his wife were ardent exponents of the doctrine of Anabaptism, that infant baptism was invalid, that only believing adults should be baptized, and that by immersion. For this belief they encountered severe persecution. When threatened with imprisonment for it, he wrote: "That scripture came to our minds: 'If they persecute you in one place flee to another,' and so we did 2 day of October, 1648. We went to Rhode Island and arrived there the 12 day. I and my wife, upon our manifestation of our faith, were baptized by Brother Joseph Clarke, 3 day of November, 1648."

The rest of his days were spent in Newport, R. I.; he was a friend of Roger Williams, and became well-known as a zealous Baptist and a "public religious disputant." He was sent by the Baptists to Boston in 1651 "to visit the brotherin who were imprisoned in Boston jayl for witnessing the truth of baptizing believers only, viz.: Brothers John Clarke, Obadiah Holmes, and John Crandall."

After being a member of the First Baptist Church of Newport for 23 years, he, with his wife, one daughter, and four other persons, formed the first Seventh Day Baptist Church in America. (1,000 Years of Hubbard History, pp. 53-55.) Robert Burdick and his wife Ruth Hubbard were members of this original "Sabbatarian" Church, one of their sons was a Deacon, many descendants were elders and preachers, and it is said that "half the Seventh Day Baptists have Burdick blood in their veins." (Dr. Alfred A. Burdick, Baltimore, Md.)

Other Ancestral Lines. A helpful volume in connection with this pedigree is entitled "Babcock and Allied Families" by Louis E. De Forest. Among the lines treated which relate to the pedigree in question are the Burdick, Hubbard, Clarke, Maxson and Mosher. It is the practice of the author to give a sketch of the ancestor and the record of his family, and at the end his sources of reference. Thus for

Samuel Hubbard, two of whose daughters, Ruth and Bethiah, became direct ancestors of Gideon Burdick, he gives the following references: Austin, Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, 106; 1000 Years of Hubbard History, 54, 55; Savage, Genealogical Dictionary of New England 2:485; Morrison, Clarke Families of Rhode Island, 24, 31, 106; Vital Records of Westerly, Rhode Island, 20, 37.

Bethiah Hubbard was born in Springfield, Mass., December 19, 1646, and died in Westerly, Rhode Island April 17, 1707. On November 16, 1664, at Westerly, she married Joseph[2] Clarke, who was born February 11, 1642 at Newport, Rhode Island, died January 11, 1726/27 at Westerly, Rhode Island. His will was made October 5, 1725 and proved February 27, 1726/7. He left five pounds to his daughter, Judith Maxson, who was born at Westerly 12 October, 1667; and married Rev. John Maxson, 19 June, 1687. Their daughter, Dorothy Maxson, born 30 Oct., 1703, at Westerly; married, about 1724, Thomas[3] Burdick. Rev. John Maxson was born at Westerly in 1666, the son of John Maxson and Mary Mosher. The ancestry of both of these is given in "Babcock and Allied Families."

The Clarke Ancestry. An excellent article giving an extensive record of the ancestry of Joseph Clarke, the emigrant, father of Joseph[2] Clarke who married Bethia Hubbard, is printed in the New England Register, Vol. 75, pp. 273-301, contributed by G. Andrews Moriarty, Jr., of Newport, Rhode Island. This should be carefully studied and checked for proof of each connection given. An excellent beginning in research on the Clarke family is found in the family Bible which John Clarke, brother of the first Joseph Clarke, brought with him from England. Joseph continued the entries in the Bible after his arrival in this country. The first entries in the Bible were made by their father, Thomas Clarke of Westthorpe, co Suffolk. These entries are reprinted in the Register, p. 274, and also verbatim in "The Clarke Families of Rhode Island" by George Austin Morrison, Jr. The same article makes valuable contributions on the Cooke and Korrich lines.

LESSON 40--SOURCES IN MAINE

Helpful Published Records. The student of the family history of Maine families would do well to begin by familiarizing himself with the early history of the colonization and settlement of Maine, and especially of the communities where his forbears resided. A number of printed volumes will prove of value in the search, including these:

MAINE WILLS, 1640-1760, compiled and edited by William M. Sargent, 1887. Prior to 1760 York County embraced the entire province of Maine; but on this date was divided into separate counties. These wills cover all the wills of Maine down to 1760, and are taken from the records in the county clerk's office, the registry of deeds, and the probate office of York County. The wills are given verbatim, with the addition of some valuable footnotes in fine type containing information gleaned from the records of probating. The Index is subdivided to include an Index to Testators, and Index to Other Persons, an Index to Places, and an Index--Miscellaneous.

MAINE PROVINCE AND COURT RECORDS, 2 volumes, published by the Maine Historical Society, under the editorship of Charles Thornton Libby, 1928, 1931. These contain official record material of great value. A third volume is contemplated.

THE PIONEERS OF MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1623-1660, a descriptive list, drawn from the Records of the Colonies, Towns, Churches, Courts and other Contemporary Sources, by Charles Henry Pope, 1908. A useful compendium, alphabetically arranged, of items of record regarding many forefathers of Maine and New Hampshire families.

SACO VALLEY SETTLEMENTS AND FAMILIES, Parts I and II, by G. F. Ridlon, Sr., 1895. Contains sketches of the family genealogy of many Main families.

OLD KITTERY AND HER FAMILIES, by Everett S. Stackpole, 1903. This also contains genealogies of families resident in this early settlement.

YORK DEEDS, in 18 Books, 1887-1910, officially certified copies of deeds extracted from the earliest records in the registry of deeds for York county. These are indexed under Grantors, Grantees, Other Persons, Places and General Index.

GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE, by Charles Thornton Libby, Part I, 1928. Other parts contemplated. This dictionary will be invaluable when published, being based largely upon Col. Banks' two mammoth manuscript "Main Genealogies,"which represent a lifetime of work in all the libraries over the country, supplemented by the author's original research. Part I, now available, contains a series of "Lists," of names of early inhabitants appearing in available documents, and the dictionary from "A" to the surname "Bailey."

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF 2885 ENGLISH EMIGRANTS TO NEW ENGLAND, 1620-1650 by Charles Edward Banks, pub. 1937. As a result of notable and extensive research in England, the homes of emigrants--parishes and counties--were ascertained in numerous cases. These facts are now made available in this volume, which will prove to be a standard guide in tracing Maine and other New England immigrants to their homeland, to search out their ancestry. The volume is well indexed.

PISCATAQUA PIONEERS, 1623-1775, Register of Members and Ancestors, 1919, John Scales, editor. Sketches of early settlers and the first generation of their children who lived on both sides of the Piscataqua River within the limits of the Piscataqua Plantation or Settlement, including Dover, Oyster River, Kittery, Exeter Berwick and Portsmouth.

THE MAINE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDER, 8 vols., 1884-1898. These contain reprints of vital records of a number of towns in Maine, family sketches and genealogies, and other original material of great service.

MAINE GENEALOGIST AND BIOGRAPHER, a Quarterly Journal of the Maine Genealogical and Biographical Society, 3 volumes, 1875-1878, in our Library. Contains history, genealogies and vital records.

HISTORY OF YORK, MAINE, in 3 volumes, two already issued, 1931, 1936, by Charles Edward Banks. An excellent, well-authenticated history of the mother settlement at York and its families.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY, 14 volumes.

THE BANGOR HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, 9 volumes.

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MAINE, 1909, 4 volumes, by

George Thomas Little. The index is in volume I. Verification of these pedigrees must be sought elsewhere.

There are also published a number of Town and County histories relating to sections of Maine. In some of these, genealogies of families appear.

Dominicus Carter. The value of such records will be apparent if we take up the search for an individual of Main birth and ancestry. Dominicus Carter of Provo affords a good typical example. He was born 21 June, 1806, at Scarborough, Cumberland Co., Maine, the son of John Carter and Hannah Libby; and was baptized into the Church, 30 June, 1832, by Daniel Bean. (High Priest Record, Book C, p. 30.) He moved to Kirtland in 1837, and came from there to Far West in the noted Kirtland Camp in 1838. During the journey three of the brethren were unjustly arrested and thrown into jail. "Dominicus Carter," writes the camp historian, Elias Smith, "went back from our camp and staid with them till they were liberated." (Doc. Hist. of the Church, 3:109.) Again, under date of Saturday, Aug. 11, he writes: "In the fore part of the night Sarah Emily, daughter of Dominicus Carter, aged about two years and three months, died, being the fourth one the destroyer took from our midst." She was buried the next day at 2 p. m. The company arrived at Far West on October 4. On the 23rd, Lydia, wife of Dominicus, passed away, about nine miles from Far West. She was Lydia Smith, daughter of Josiah Smith and Lucy Mosservo Bean, and was born 17 Jan., 1809, at Newry, Oxford Co., Maine. In Missouri, Nauvoo and at Council Bluffs he shared in the persecutions, trials and sufferings of the Saints; and after crossing the plains arrived in Salt Lake City, 20 June, 1851. Thereafter he made his home in Provo. He filled missions to the Eastern States; served as Counselor to the President of Utah Stake for five years; as Probate Judge for four years; and as leader of the Martial Band for twenty years. On his death bed he called his family around him and gave them many sacred charges for their guidance through life. He bore a strong testimony to the divine mission of Joseph Smith, and urged his posterity to abide in the faith. Twenty-five children survived him. He was the father of forty-three children; thirty boys and thirteen girls. He died at Provo, 2 Feb., 1884, and was buried in the Provo Cemetery.

Hannah Knight Libby Carter. In the same cemetery, on the east side of the same lot with her son Dominicus, is buried his mother, a remarkable pioneer woman. Immediately to the east is the lot of her son-in-law, James C. Snow--Block 4, lot 8. Since the earliest records of this cemetery are burned, there is no official record of her burial, but the location has been authentically determined by the testimony of persons who were present at her funeral in 1867. Her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Ella K. Milner, now 80 years of age, has written this statement: "I remember being at Hannah Knight Libby Carter's funeral. It was held in the cemetery. The day was very cold, and I nearly froze. Her son, Dominicus Carter, spoke at the funeral and told how faithful she had always been. He related how she was once back in Maine very sick, and given up to die. Someone said, 'There are two Mormon Elders here, who profess to heal by the laying on of hands. Why not call them in.' So they were sent for--I can't remember their names--and the two elders went up to the bedside, and took her hands. 'If you have faith,' they promised her, 'you can be healed.' She nodded her head to show she had faith. Then they knelt down and prayed, and then administered to her. She straightway arose from her bed, walked down to the river, and was baptized. Her husband, John Carter, my great-grandfather, said, 'That beats Doctor bills;' but he never joined the Church, although he was a good man. Dominicus said his mother had always been a true wife, and had always upheld the Priesthood, and he said she should come forth in the first resurrection. I do not remember the exact date of her death, but it was when I was about ten years old, and before my mother married again."

The date of her death can thus be closely approximated. Ella K. Milner was born 19 May, 1857. Her mother, Sarah Jane (Snow) Kinsman was married to Pres. Joseph Young, in the Endowment House, 7 April, 1868. The coldness of the day indicates a time either in the spring or the fall, for she states there was no snow on the ground. One day while looking through some family papers loaned me by Orville Cox Day, I saw a letter written by Mary E. Whiting, from Springville, dated "Nov. 23d 1867," which said, "Mother Carter is dead." I am positive this relates to Hannah Knight Libby Carter. We can state, positively, then, that her death occurred in Nov., 1867, at Provo.

Personal Description. There was said to have been a picture of her in existence, but none has yet been located. On Dec. 24, 1933, Mrs. Ella K. Milner dictated to me the following description: "She was of medium height, less than 5 feet 2 inches, very slim and proud, with a delicate face, brown hair, and big blue eyes, a handsome woman. She always had her hair combed straight down, parted in the middle, straight down at the ears, and tied by a ribbon in a bow at the back. She was real dressy, and had a beautiful black silk dress, with a plain waist, high neck and lace collar."

Frances Carter Knight, a daughter of Dominicus Carter, now over 84 years of age, has thus described her grandmother from her memory, still very good: "She was short and had a round face, was light-complexioned, and her eyes were of a light color. She did not

look as old as she really was. Her hair was gray when I knew her. She wore a little lace cap. She had a good education, and was always very industrious, keeping her knitting close by, and working when she was what might be considered too old to work."

Melissa Carter Bates, of Springville, now in her 79th year, another daughter of Dominicus Carter, was very young when she first saw her grandmother, who in her later years lived in the home of her father. This is her description: "She was short, and had a round face. She wore a little black lace cap. You could not help but remember her eyes, but you could not be sure of their color. She had a good education. She lived in father's home when I saw her. In the upstairs of that home I saw a number of enlarged pictures, and I think one of Hannah Libby was there."

Sarah York Tiffany is a great-granddaughter. She states: "Hannah Libby Carter was short and wore a lace cap. Her eyes were blue and her skin was fair. She seemed so white inccomparison with my mother's family, who lived in Arizona and were tanned with the sun. Her eyes were large and seemed so blue that I always remembered them, for those in our own family had dark eyes. She sat in the chair or on the bed and pieced quilt blocks, and her sewing was neat. She was childish and would cry when left alone very long." (The last three descriptions obtained by Nora Carter, Spanish Fork, Utah.)

Parentage and Ancestry. "Hannah Carter, b. 9 Oct., 1786," was endowed in Nauvoo, 10 Jan., 1846. (No. 1112, Book B, page 216, Nauvoo records.) Among the Patriarchal Blessings given by Isaac Morley is one dated May 5, 1844, "on the head of Hannah Carter, daughter of Zebulon and Lydia Libby, born Oct. 9, 1786, Scarborough, Cumberland Co., Maine." In it occur these sentences: "The Heavens and the earth are stored with blessings for thee and thy posterity after thee. Thou hast been faithful in the day of trial. The principles of virtue and uprightness are planted within thy bosom. Thy last days shall be thy best days. *** As the desires of thine heart shall be so thy days shall be lengthened even until thou art satisfied with the same. *** Thou hast the blood of Israel and art a lawful heir, and by proxy thou shalt administer and be blest in thine administration in behalf of thy progenitors." (P. B. 14:99.)

Hannah Carter was baptized in Nauvoo for her kindred:

Zebulon Libby	as daughter	
Lydia Libby	as daughter	
Amos Libby	as sister	
Martha Libby	as sister	(Nauvoo Baptisms, Book A., p. 117.)

On 19 Dec., 1836, at Kirtland, Ohio, her son Dominicus Carter received a Patriarchal Blessing from Joseph Smith, Sr. (Book 2:191.) He retained his copy for many years. Nora W. Carter of Spanish Fork found the following message, written in June, 1852, on the back of this blessing, and copied it for our archives. "I was thrilled when I copied what was written," she said. "It leaves no doubt as to her identity and what she most desired in her declining years." The message to Dominicus Carter is given verbatim.

"By request of your mother I am writing to you, she wishes to communicate to you some of her wishes with regard to her deceased relatives, she is well at present as common, but life is uncertain, if it is not her privilege to live in this world to do the work for her parents and relatives that have gone the way of all the earth, she wants to leave this work so that it may be done and done aright, she wishes to be ready to go when she is called, this is the way we all should live.

"The names of her relatives that you do not recollect, she wishes you to have her father and mother she has been baptized for but not knowing that it was not her privilege to act for her father. This is her parents--Zebulon Libby
Lydia Libby
(names of eldest brother ----------Amos Libby
and wife ----------Martha Libby
Grandfather Libby----------Thomas Libby
Wife ----------Mary Libby
his eldest son Thomas Libby
wife's name Molly Libby
another son Philip Libby
another son Solomon Libby
his wife she does not know whether she heard the gospel.
daughters names ------Mary Libby
Eunice Libby
this is all of her grandfathers that have not had an opportunity to act for themselves

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Grandfather Andrews and mother
his name Amos Andrews
wife's name Anna Andrews
eldest son Amos Andrews
another son Isaac Andrews
daughters name Ruth Andrews
this is all of this family

Grandfather Libby brothers names
Josiah Libby
Timothy Libby
David Libby
Grandmother Libby's brothers and sister
Jonathan Lariby
Stephen Lariby
Philip Lariby
sister, Deborah Lariby
Philip Lariby's daughter
Betsy Lariby

---

cousin Thomas Libby's son
Thomas Libby Jun.
Anna Marshall

Two Great Mothers Mary Ingerson
on her father's side
Hannah Night mother's grandmother

H. L. Morley scribe."

From these precious items we can conclude with certainty that Hannah Knight Libby was born 9 Oct., 1786, at Scarborough, Cumberland Co., Maine, the daughter of Zebulon Libby and Lydia Andrews. Zebulon Libby was the son of Thomas Libby and Mary Lariby. Lydia Andrews was the daughter of Amos Andrews and his wife Anna -----. One of her great mothers (doubtless great-grandmothers) was Mary Ingerson; and the other--her mother's grandmother--Hannah Night. This last would be the mother of Lydia Andrews father, or else the mother of her mother.

A Boy Genealogist. On 28 Sept., 1861, in Portland, Maine, Charles Thornton Libby was born. He was six years old when Hannah Knight Libby Carter died. In the winter of 1878-9, there came into his hands a record book of his great-grandfather, in which was recorded the latter's descent back to the immigrant to America. The young man, naturally inclined to genealogy, at once conceived the idea "of tracing all my ancestors back to their immigration. *** I at once went to work, with the zeal that such a pastime always creates." As the other lines were pretty well traced he concentrated his efforts on the Libby ancestry. Once he had traced to the first of the family in Maine, John Libby, he began to collect a record of all John's descendants, with the thought of some day publishing them. Charles F. Libby, a lawyer, generously paid the expenses of this eighteen-year-old boy in visiting the towns where were deposited the probate, deed and court records relating to the early generations of the family. "The result of this search," wrote Charles T. Libby, later to become a noted genealogist and the Secretary of the Maine Historical Society, editor of Maine Province and Court Records, and author of the Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire, already cited on page one of this lesson, "was a strong conviction that a few years would make it impossible to trace the genealogy of the family, and the thought of the family's becoming a great number of individuals, impossible to connect with their early ancestors and with each other, first suggested the idea of staying from college a year, and devoting my time to collecting the records of the family. I trace thus fully the origin of the book for the satisfaction of the curious. The lack of records in the early generations, which is very obvious when compared with genealogies of Massachusetts families, is a common defect in Maine genealogies. No record of birth or death of any member of the family was made, so far as is now known, until after the rise of the eighteenth century. No deaths, and only four births, occurring in the seventeenth century, are found recorded." (Preface.)

The Libby Family. In our Library we have had for many years the genealogy he thus compiled, entitled, "The Libby Family in America." Glancing at the "index of Christian names of Libbys" we are rewarded with this entry:

"1786 Hannah Knight Carter 153"

This obviously means that Hannah Knight Libby, born in 1786, married a Carter, will be found in the book on page 153. On that and the preceding page we find this record of the family of her parents.

10-1-8-2

CAPT. ZEBULON LIBBY, born in Scarborough, about 1757; married, 19 Oct., 1780, LYDIA ANDREWS, daughter of Deacon Amos and Anne (Seavey) Andrews of Scarborough. A year or two after his marriage, he settled on a portion of his father's large purchase which was then in Scarborough, but is now in Saco. There he always lived. He served three years in the Revolution, and was afterward a captain in the militia. He died 6 Dec., 1836. His widow died 9 Dec., 1838.

Children:

1 Amos, b. 29 Jan., 1781; m. Mercy Black.
2 Mary Ingersoll, b. 11 Mar., 1783; m. Josiah Black.
3 John, b. 20 Dec. 1784; m. Anna Maxwell.
4 Hannah Knight, b. 9 Oct. 1786; m. 2 Mar. 1806, John Carter.

The record of seven other children follows.

The daughters lines are carried no further in this genealogy; hence nothing of the rich life of Hannah Knight Libby Carter appears, nor of her family of eleven children and her multitude of descendants. The son Amos is given with his family on page 327. There it states he married Mercy Black, daughter of Josiah and Mercy (Cookson) Black of Limington, 21 Jan., 1808. She died 20 Apr., 1813. He then enlisted in the American army for one year, and lost his life at the Battle of Plattsburgh, in Canada, 26 Oct., 1813, during the war then being waged between the two countries. This was the Amos Libby and his wife "Martha" for whom Dominicus Carter was asked to be baptized.

Tracing back to the earlier generation we find the family of THOMAS LIBBY and MARY LARRABEE given on page 79. He was born in Scarborough, 16 Nov.,1733, son of David Libby (son of John, son of John the emigrant) and Esther[4] Hanscom (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], perhaps Thomas[1]); and married 25 Nov., 1753. He was on the Committee of Correspondence and Safety during the Revolution, and town clerk and selectman for many years. He died 6 Jan., 1821, aged 87. He wife died 6 Sept., 1818, aged 83. Her genealogy is given on page 41, as follows: Mary Larrabee, b. 29 Apr., 1736, Scarborough, was the daughter of John Larrabee and Mary Ingersol. John was the son of Thomas Larrabee, killed by the Indians 19 Apr., 1723; who was the son, it states, of William Larrabee of Malden, Mass. A more correct account of the Larrabees is given in Saco Valley Settlements, Part 2, pp. 826, 844-845; and in Piscataqua Pioneers, p. 130, showing the true line to be 1. Stephen Larrabee; 2. Thomas Larrabee (md. Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Roe); John (md. Mary Ingersoll of Kittery, daughter of John Ingersoll and Deborah Phoenix, for whose ancestry see Old Kittery, p. 547, and Descendants of John Phoenix, 1867); Mary Larrabee, who married Thomas Libby. In the earliest records the name Ingersoll was often spelled Ingerson, as Hannah Carter gave it.

Hannah Knight. There remains the solution of where Hannah Night belongs in the pedigree. Baptisms and Marriages in the First and Second Churches of Scarborough and Vital Records from Scarborough Town Records are found printed in the Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder, volumes 1-7, as will be seen by glancing in "Index to Periodicals"by Jacobus. A careful scrutiny of these entries yields this information: Feb. 25th, 1733. Jonathan Andrews, Sarah, wife of Jonathan Andrews, dismissed from the 2d Church in Ipswich (and admitted to Scarborough First Church). (1:53.) The intentions of marriage are recorded in Ipswich, Mass., of Jonathan Andrews and Sarah Smith, 16 Dec., 1718.) Their son Amos Andrews married Ann Sevey, Jan. 18, 1753. (4:30.) Lydia Andrews, their daughter, married Zebulon Libby, Oct. 19, 1780, in the Second Church. (4:89.) This means that their daughter, Hannah Knight Libby, had on her mother's side one great-grandmother, Sarah Smith, wife of Jonathan Andrews. Hence the other great-grandmother, mentioned, Hannah Night (probably Knight), must have been the mother of Ann Sevey. The baptism record of this Ann Sevey is found in the First Church of Scarborough: "May 25, 1736. Anne, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Sevey." (1:117.) Here is a new discovery, for no printed record of the Seavey family has yet disclosed the maiden name of Hannah, wife of Thomas Seavey or Sevey! And the contributor is Hannah Knight Libby Carter, her great-granddaughter.

Seavey Ancestry. Thomas Seavey or Sevey had children born and christened in Scarborough between the years 1723 and 1732. He was evidently married before coming to Scarborough. Sketches of the family will be found in the History of Rye, N.H., p. 526; Piscataqua Pioneers, p. 160; Old Kittery, p. 34; which show that Thomas was a son of William Seavey, the son of William. Thomas was dead before 10 Sept., 1741, when his mother mentions the children of her son Thomas in her will.

The Knight Family. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Scarborough alias Black point, March 30, both Thom. Seavy and Nathan Knight were chosen "surveyor of the highways." (Maine Recorder 3:271.) Thomas Westbrook and Nathan Knight were admitted members of the First Church of Scarborough, in 1728 and 1731, respectively. Children of Nathaniel and Priscilla Knight were christened there in 1728 and 1730; and of Westbrook and Abigail Knight in 1737, 1739, and 1741. Westbrook Knight and Abigail Munson were married there 23 Mar., 1735-6. (Ibid., 3:84.) Sarah Knight married Anthony Bracket Feb. 14, 1733-4. (3:83.) The baptisms of both Westbrook and Sarah Knight are recorded in the records of the North Church, Portsmouth, 21 Nov., 1708 and 21 Oct., 1711, respectively. (New Hampshire Genealogical Record, 4:53,57.) It is likely that both were the children of Nathan Knight who removed to Scarborough. Another son, in all probability, was Nathaniel Knight who married Priscilla Babb at Newcastle, N.H., 26 Nov., 1724. Hannah, wife of Thomas Seavey, was undoubtedly another daughter. Nathan Knight (in York deeds also called at times Nathaniel) was the son of George Knight of Scarborough, who in his will dated 5 Apr. 1671, bequeaths to his son Nathan. (Maine Wills, p. 23-24.) His widow Ellner later married Henry Brookin. She may have been the daughter of Thomas Westbrook. George Knight was probably the son of Roger Knight and his wife Mary of Portsmouth. The solution of these problems transfers the problem to New Hampshire.

Term Assignment. In addition to the assignments given in connection with some of the lessons in this group, select one line of ancestry, your own if possible, which traces back to a progenitor who was an early New England immigrant. By using authentic sources, definitely establish each link in the chain from the first descendant who came to Utah or the West back to the first to settle in America.

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